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ABE PREDICTS CULTURAL ACCORDS, NOT DISARMAMENT

OW151141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 Kyodo -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev may attain progress in bilateral relations at their summit conference next week. Speaking in an NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) interview videotaped for later showing, the foreign minister said no major progress can be expected on arms control and disarmament since the two nations are too far apart in their positions.

Reagan and Gorbachev are scheduled to meet November 19 and 20 at Geneva in their first encounter. Abe said it is possible that the United States and Soviet Union will make progress in bilateral relations in the form of the signing of a cultural agreement and expansion of trade. He said the Soviet Union has 169 intermediate range missile SS-20s deployed in Asia. They are a potential threat to Asia, he said.

Referring to his scheduled talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Tokyo in January, Abe said Japan's policy of concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet Union by settling the so-called northern territorial issue remains unchanged. Shevardnadze will be in Japan January 15-19 for regular Japan-Soviet foreign ministers talks. Japan has been demanding that the Soviet Union return four islands off Hokkaido, held since the end of World War II, but Moscow has consistently insisted that no territorial issue exists in relations between the two countries.

USSR URGES JAPAN TO SUPPORT SAKHALIN LNG PROJECT

OW181321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO -- The Soviet Union urged Japan Monday to strongly support for a delayed Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project in Sakhalin. The request came when Vladimir N. Sushkov, deputy minister for foreign trade, met with Keijiro Murata, minister of international trade and industry, and Takashi Nonouchi, director general of the Natural Resources and Energy Agency. The project aims at development of LNG in Sakhalin with capital and technology to be provided by Japan. Japan expects to import three million tons of LNG annually over 20 years from the early 1990s. But the project has been stalled by a delay in the Soviet feasibility study and a slackening LNG market.

Sushkov briefed Japanese officials on the results of the feasibility study and asked for pledges on a takeover period and financial support. Murata said there is no change in the Japanese government policy to support the project, but it will be desirable to proceed with negotiations without haste because the Japanese LNG market is easing. Nonouchi said the Soviet side needs to talk with Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. and the Export-Import Bank of Japan. "The takeover volume and price should be attractive to electric power and gas companies and other consumers," he said.

USSR TO ALLOW CONTINUED PACIFIC SALMON FISHING

OW181303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18 KYODO -- Vladimir Kamentsev, the visiting Soviet fisheries minister, indicated Monday that the Soviet Union will not object to Japanese salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific for at least the next two years. He told newsmen that Japan's open-sea salmon fishing there, even if continued for two more years, will have no adverse effect on salmon stocks in the area.

Referring to a proposed Japan-Soviet joint plant for production of fish paste in Sakhalin, Kamentsev said that the Soviet Union is waiting for a specific Japanese proposal on the matter, confirming a positive interest in the joint project. He met the press after meeting with Moriyoshi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

VNA: NGUYEN DUC TAM ARRIVES FOR JCP CONGRESS

OW171616 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, arrived in Tokyo today to attend the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan (CPJ). It was welcomed at Narita Airport by Tachiki Hiroshi, member of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee and chairman of its International Commission; Kudo Akira, member of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee; and Kobayashi Yoshitomo, CPJ representative in Hanoi. Ambassador Dao Huy Ngoc and other members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo were on hand.

JCP'S MIYAMOTO ON FORGING NEW LINKS WITH CPC

OW190457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0412 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Atami, Shizuoka Pref., Nov 19 KYODO -- The Communist Parties of Japan and China have been conducting "informal" talks in a bid to mend their relations, which were severed in 1966 in the wake of the ultra-leftist Cultural Revolution in China. This was disclosed Tuesday by Kenji Miyamoto, Central Committee chairman of the Japan Communist Party (JCP), in his speech to a six-day party convention which opened in this hot spring resort near Tokyo. Miyamoto said the rapprochement talks started earlier this year at the formal request of the Communist Party of China (CPC). Both sides consider the talks to be still under way, said Miyamoto, who briefly referred to the JCP's relations with the CPC in discussing hegemonism of socialist states. Miyamoto declined to give further details of the ongoing talks with China, reiterating, instead, the JCP's previous position that the Chinese party ought to question itself about its "interventions" into the JCP's domestic affairs during the Cultural Revolution.

Relations between the JCP and the CPC broke down in 1966 when Miyamoto, then party secretary general, led a mission to China and opposed China's policy of forming a united front against the United States and the Soviet Union. The JCP has maintained a policy independent from both the Soviet Union and China. It mended relations with the Soviet Communist Party in 1979, which had been frosty over nuclear weapons and other issues.

Miyamoto, who has been leading the communist movement in Japan since the 1930s, devoted large part of his speech to nuclear arms problems. He labeled the administration of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone a "pro-nuclear" government and called for creation of an antinuclear government in Japan. Miyamoto said the prevention of a nuclear war and the abolition of nuclear weapons are the top priority tasks facing the JCP, and underscored the party's opposition to any measure which could turn Japanese territory into a battlefield in a nuclear war.

Delegates from the communist parties of 24 foreign countries, including the Soviet Union, attended the opening session of the party convention. A delegation from the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea was not able to be present because the Foreign Ministry refused to issue visas to the Kampuchians, a JCP spokesman said. The Tokyo government does not recognize the Heng Samrin government of Kampuchea, but instead supports the anti-Vietnamese Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea.

MITI AGREES TO MONITOR EIGHT EXPORT ITEMS TO EC

OW190331 Tokoyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata agreed with European Community (EC) Commission Vice President Karl-Heinz Narjes Tuesday that Japan will monitor exports of eight items to the EC and maintain its policy of orderly exports. They reached the agreement at a working breakfast meeting at a Tokyo hotel after Narjes said he was anxious over "torrential exports" from Japan, Japanese officials said. Murata and Narjes agreed to hold working-level talks toward the end of the year on ways to maintain moderate exports of the eight items, including videotape recorders, color television tubes, automobiles, numerically controlled (NC) machine tools and quartz watches. Existing one- to three-year agreements between Japan and the EC on holding down Japanese exports of the eight items will expire at the end of this year.

Narjes and Murata also agreed to expand cooperation in research and development studies of new ceramics and biotechnology, and agreed that it is vital to standardize measurement and testing data for cooperation in the development of new ceramics. Narjes said he hopes the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will continue its policy of expanding domestic demand to help increase imports.

Murata and Narjes also agreed to start talks at an early date on a MITI suggestion to establish an industrial cooperation center in Tokyo to promote EC investment in Japan and Japanese technology transfer to EC, the officials said. The two officials held talks after Monday's bilateral ministerial meeting, which was also attended by EC Commissioners Willy de Clercq and Peter Sutherland.

FURTHER ON ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks With Kim Il-song

SK161140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) --Tete-a-tete talks were held on November 16 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon today for Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK161150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

The gift was handed to an official concerned on November 15.

Foreign Ministers Talk

SK180439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA) -- Talks were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on November 16 between Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice-premier and foreign minister, and Goshu Wolde, foreign minister of Socialist Ethiopia.

Present on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hong-yul, Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia Sok Tae-uk and officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were Ethiopian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Fisseha Geda and officials concerned.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Order for Kim Chong-il

SK180447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA) -- "Order of Star of Honour of Socialist Ethiopia" first class was awarded on November 16 to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, handed the order conferred on Comrade Kim Chong-il to Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK.

Agreements Signed

SK180451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA) -- A consular agreement between Korea and Ethiopia and an agreement on cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries were signed at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on November 16.

They were signed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Il-sung and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde.

Communique Issued

OW190036 Pongyang KCNA in English 1930 GMT 18 Nov 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA) -- A joint communique was issued in Pyongyang on November 17 on the result of the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

It says: At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia paid an official (?friendly state) visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the 10th to the 17th of November 1985.

Comprehensive and fruitful talks on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern were held between President Kim Il-sung and Chairman Mariam. A complete identity of views reached on (?all the) matters discussed at the talks.

The Ethiopian side condemned the imperialists' manoeuvres aimed at straining the situation on the Korean peninsula and perpetuating Korea's division and extended its solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to get all the foreign forces out of South Korea and peacefully reunify their country without outside interference.

Socialist Ethiopia expressed its active support to the proposals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and the tripartite talks and other proposals for holding the broad-range dialogues between the North and the South of Korea.

The Ethiopian side fully supported the initiative taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on co-hosting the 24th Olympic games by the North and South of Korea, regarding it as a rational step to strengthen the Olympic movement and also contribute to the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification.

The Korean side condemned the imperialist acts of subversion, sabotage and interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia to impede its march towards socialism.

The Korean side highly appreciated and supported Socialist Ethiopia's active role in various international fora including the Organization of African Unity and the Non-aligned Movement in order to bring about the total liberation and unity of Africa and safeguard international peace and security.

Both sides condemned the South African racists for the armed aggression and acts of subversion and sabotage in southern Africa.

Both sides expressed their full support for and solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Nicaragua and Cuba in their struggle.

Both sides expressed their positive support and solidarity for a series of the recent disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union and also for the statement announced by the recent meeting of the political consultative committee of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

Both sides agreed to undertake a joint struggle to resolve the problems of agriculture and thereby eradicate famine, poverty and maladies through the realization of South-South cooperation.

YI CHONG-OK, DELEGATION LEAVE ON VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

SK171252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok left Pyongyang on November 17 by air for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

It was seen off at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Yong-chae, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kang Chong-mo and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GIFT FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

SK160516 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriyyah, has sent a gift to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. A gift for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was delivered to a functionary concerned on 14 November.

POLICE TO ARREST DJP TRAINING CENTER INTRUDERS

SK190557 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov 19 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Seoul police have decided to place under formal arrest all of the student activists involved in the violent seizure Monday of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's (DJP's) Central Political Training Institute in southern Seoul.

They include 13 activists who had been wanted by police for anti-government activities and who participated positively in the six-hour sit-in before the demonstration was broken up by a police blitz, police said Tuesday.

On Monday morning, 191 students, including 57 coeds, from 14 universities stormed into the DJP training institute, carrying fire bombs, stones and wooden sticks. Police broke up the anti-government sit-in six hours later.

Police source earlier said that most of female protesters and others passively involved in the radical occupation of the building would be sent to summary court or put under investigation, without physical restraint.

In connection with the attack, the largest ever on the party facility, there will probably be no students dismissed with only a caution, the policemen said. All the students involved will be placed under police custody for questioning at more than four police stations, he added.

Police are considering announcing the results of their investigation Wednesday morning, after consulting fully with the prosecution and other investigative authorities, the policeman said.

Nine students from four universities raided and briefly seized the DJP building a week earlier.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAGE RALLIES ON DJP SEIZURE

SK190052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] About 2,500 students of eight major universities in Seoul yesterday staged on-campus rallies to hear reports on the seizure by students of the Central Political Training Institute of the Democratic Justice Party.

At Seoul National University, a student leader, in the presence of about 400 students, read a copy of the 20-point demand the students at the DJP training institute presented at the outset of their occupation.

About 200 Korea University students burned an effigy of "evil laws," shouting antigovernment slogans. They clashed with riot police stationed outside the campus for an hour, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails.

Other schools staged similar rallies or demonstrations including Yonsei and Songgyungwan Universities.

NORTH, SOUTH TO HOLD FIFTH ECONOMIC TALKS 20 NOV

SK190547 Seoul YONHAP in English 0545 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov 19 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South and North Korean officials will hold their fifth economic talks Wednesday at the truce village of Panmunjom to discuss proposals for trade and economic cooperation between the two Koreas.

The two sides are expected to focus on the drafting of an economic cooperation agreement that would set up a joint committee for South-North economic cooperation. In their last meeting, held Sept. 18 in Panmunjom, the two sides exchanged draft agreements, which they agreed to review further in the fifth meeting.

The economic talks, which began in November 1984, were the first in more than 30 years since the three-year Korean war (1950-53).

NEWS AGENCY ON KIM CHONG-IL LEADING DPRK MILITARY

OW181223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 KYODO -- North Korea has "strongly" indicated that Kim Chong-il has replaced his father, President Kim Il-song, as leader of the North Korean military, South Korea's NAEWOE PRESS news agency said Monday.

The speculation stemmed from a statement made by North Korean Defense Minister Gen. O Chin-u Saturday that the "beloved comrade" has taken over the military education philosophy of the "great leader" and has been expanding and pushing it. The "beloved comrade" normally refers to Kim junior and the term of "great leader" is reserved for his father.

Already North Korea's No. 2 man, Kim Chong-il, 43, is widely tipped to succeed his 73-year-old father in the near future as top leader of both the government and communist party.

Gen. O, regarded by North Korea watchers here as very close to the president and his son, made the remark in a commemorative speech marking the 40th founding anniversary of Kim Il-song University in Pyongyang. Also on Saturday, Gen. O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, gave further indications in a separate speech that North Korea's military machine is under the younger Kim's control. Their remarks were the first known official indications by military leaders that Kim junior has become North Korea's supreme military commander, according to NAEWOE PRESS, an agency which monitors North Korean affairs.

U.S. AIR FORCE TO LAY OFF 251 KOREAN EMPLOYEES

SK190128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] U.S. Air Force authorities in Korea plan to lay off 251 Koreans working at three air bases across the country, it was learned yesterday.

According to officials at the Korean Employees Union of the U.S. Forces Korea, USAF officials have informed 251 Korean employees at Osan, Taegu and Kunsan air bases of their "unilateral" decision to terminate employment contracts with the Koreans from July 1 next year.

Union officials claimed the proposed cut in the number of employees at the U.S. military bases is "unwarranted" because the decision has been made without any prior consultations with those involved. They said U.S. authorities began sending notices about their planned dismissal of those Koreans late in October.

In Osan, where some 2,000 Koreans are working at the air base, union leaders plan to hold an indoor rally this afternoon to protest the action.

Union officials in Seoul said most of the 251 Koreans subject to the U.S. action are construction workers, cooks, and security guards.

They said about 200 other Korean employees at several U.S. air bases were also informed that their pay scales would be cut beginning July 1 next year.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for USFK in Osan said that 206 Korean employees at Osan, Taegu and Junsan air bases have been "verbally" notified of their possible dismissal. Lt. Col. Elsass, director of the Public Affairs at the 1st Tactical Wing, told THE KOREAN HERALD over the telephone that the number of Koreans comprise 91 "permanent" employees plus 115 temporary employees. He said the planned action to dismiss those Koreans is in line with the overall USAF policy to make the service more efficient. "It is not a punitive action." He said those Koreans facing dismissal belong to the 554th Civil Engineering Squadron. "The 554th Civil Engineering Squadron has a requirement to be mobile, to be able to move at a moment's notice to do their job. Having permanent civil employees assigned to do some of the organization's job does not allow them to have this fully mobile capability," Elsass said.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO HANDLE TRADE FRICTION WITH U.S.

SK160141 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 16 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition lawmakers on the Trade-Industry Committee of the National Assembly resolved yesterday to set up a "trade subcommittee" in the committees as a standing organ to handle trade friction between Korea and the United States.

They decided in a committee session to form the subcommittee with 11 members -- six from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, four from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and one from the second opposition Korea National Party. Each party will nominate members for the subcommittee shortly. Initial business programs of the subcommittee will include the holding of a public hearing on the Korean-U.S. trade friction, dispatch of a delegation to the United States, invitation of U.S. congressmen, and legislation of trade-related laws.

The house committee was one of four standing committees which were called in session to query the government offices about their work and to deliberate on pending bills. The Finance Committee set about deliberating on a set of draft amendments to tax laws, including the government proposed Income Tax Law revision. The house panel's scrutiny of the revision bills is to be concluded within next week as they are related to the revenue for next year's budget.

Other revision bills are on the Corporate Tax Law and the Defense Tax Law. The main opposition New Korean Democratic Party-proposed amendment to the Income Tax Law is also among them. The government-submitted revision bill to the Income Tax Law is designed to provide convenience to private enterprisers with regard to their tax reports. The bill is to simplify documents the taxpayers are required to submit to the tax administration and is to adjust the period for the presentation of the documents.

The government-proposed revision bill to the Defense Tax Law seeks to extent the time limit for the collection of the defense tax for five years, to Dec. 31, 1990. Explaining the bill, Finance Minister Kim Mai-che said that the period of the taxation should be prolonged in order to secure funds for the buildup of the national defense capability.

The NDP-proposed draft amendment to the Income Tax Law is designed to lighten the tax burdens of wage-earners, low-income people and small and medium industries.

NORODOM SIHANOUK INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH PAPER

PM161404 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 12 Nov 85 p 13

[Interview with former Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk by Alain Barluet in Fere-en-Tardenois -- date not given]

[Excerpt] "The reason I advocate an honorable compromise," Prince Sihanouk said, "is that the Cambodians are caught between the devil and the deep blue sea." "The Chinese say to us: Continue your military struggle and we will support you; time is on your side. This is a bitter pill to swallow. It leaves me skeptical. Time is more on the side of the Vietnamese. Despite some military successes, we have not succeeded in liberating one city or even an important area of Cambodia. We occupy a few separately populated mountain or forest areas. We sometimes threaten Phnom Penh's security, but not in a significant way."

Referring to the Vietnamese announcement last August of the withdrawal of their troops from Cambodia by 1990, Norodom Sihanouk stressed that by that date "there will be more than 1 million Vietnamese colonists who will have no difficulty in obtaining Cambodian nationality." Moreover the army of Heng Samrin, who heads the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh government is "totally infiltrated by the Vietnamese." "In these conditions they could easily afford to leave."

An Informal Meeting

"We must break the present deadlock," Sihanouk said. "That is why I propose holding an informal meeting among all the factions concerned, without preconditions." In other words Sihanouk's supporters, the Khmer Rouge, and Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front [FNLPK], but also the Phnom Penh pro-Vietnamese. "Because," Sihanouk explained, "if the Khmer Rouge are rejected, Beijing will lose interest in the negotiations, and if Heng Samrin is rejected Hanoi will drop out too."

The second stage of the plan proposed by Norodom Sihanouk consists of convening an international conference which should itself be followed by the formation of a four-party government. For the time being nothing is happening: "China has asked the USSR to break the deadlock, but the Soviets certainly do not want to do Beijing a service." So Sihanouk consoled himself with the success obtained by the coalition government at the United Nations last week during the vote on a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia: 114 countries voted for (and 21 against), as against 110 (and 22 against) last year. Moreover in New York George Shultz assured Sihanouk that the United States is going to take a close interest in Cambodia and that the problem will be discussed at the Geneva summit. "There will be some sign of a solution when the USSR, China, and the United States agree," the prince said. "For my part," he stressed, "I must make the others see that I am flexible and I am prepared for Cambodia to have 50 percent independence."

[Barluet] Are there any problems in the coalition? Undoubtedly.

[Sihanouk] It is a terrible coalition but it will last because we are all patriots."

[Barluet] What about a merger with the FNLPK?

[Sihanouk] You cannot merge with nothing, with thin air....but we must stay together. Nonetheless Son Sann is an experienced and respected man who I respect.

In any case "nothing is possible without me." "However, I am isolated: I am the only Cambodian who does not hate the Vietnamese. The others are belligerent and none of them will agree to stop fighting. That is the whole problem: we are not reasonable, we quarrel and hate each other.... It is a very sad story...."

SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED IN PARIS BY PRC REPORTERS

BK160456 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] In an interview with Chinese correspondents in Paris on 12 November, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stated: We are fighting and will continue to fight until our country fully recovers its territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty, as well as its national unity.

On the Cambodian problem, the Samdech said: We have many small bases and free territories under our control whose populations are growing because every day we receive more people and more Cambodian administration officials and employees and Cambodian army combatants who don't want to serve the Vietnamese colonialists.

On the dry-season Vietnamese offensive, the Samdech said: The Vietnamese always launch an offensive during the dry season, but we are not afraid of them because during the last dry season we defended ourselves very well.

Commenting on the recent Cambodian debate in the UN General Assembly, the Samdech said: The results of the vote on the Cambodian resolution have shown that the support for the struggle of the Cambodian people has grown stronger, more resolute, and more determined each year. The number of hostile votes has diminished as the number of favorable votes has increased.

This not only proves that our problem has not been forgotten; rather it is better understood, and we are trusted and supported more fully by the international community as it sees more clearly the hideous face of Vietnamese colonialism. One sees that the Vietnamese have come to Cambodia as aggressors, colonialists, and hegemonists, and behind the small hegemonism there is a big hegemonism.

The Samdech said: At the current UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have become very unpopular, isolated, and condemned.

PARTY INSTRUCTION ON NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

BK150540 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 13 Nov 85

[7 November Instruction No 106/SLPRP CC Issued by Secretariat of LPRP Central Committee on Preparations for Celebration of 10th Anniversary of Establishment of LPDR]

[Text] To responsible committees under the LPRP Central Committee, ministries, state committees, central-level mass organizations, and all provincial and municipal party committees throughout the country:

2 December 1985 marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR -- the first worker-peasant state of our nation. The past 10 years were years of a fierce, uncompromising, and extremely complex trial between two paths -- socialism and capitalism in our country. Nevertheless, events in the past 10 years are a manifestation of the excellent characteristics, stability, and strength of our new system and show the potentiality of the ceaseless and firm growth of the LPDR under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of our party.

For this reason, our party and state have decided to organize a grand, joyous, extensive, and massive celebration of the 2 December historical day throughout the country. To ensure the success of the celebration in accordance with the spirit of the Resolution No 011/PB LPRP CC [Political Bureau of LPRP Central Committee] dated 18 April 1984 and the Instruction No 62/SLPRP CC dated 10 May 1984, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee has instructed the responsible committees of all party and state organizations, central-level mass organizations, and local party committees to grasp the following expected objectives and main tasks:

1. The expected objectives of the organization of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR are to implement and fulfill the three aims outlined in the Resolution No 011/PB LPRP CC issued by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. Details are as follows:

In the country, to widely and profoundly publicize and study the entire Lao people's glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle in the cause of national liberation and the all-round achievements recorded during our persistent and heroic struggle for the cause of national defense and socialist construction in the past 10 years; to bring into full play the revolutionary perseverance, pride, and joyous spirit of firm confidence and to heighten the sense of responsibility and the spirit of mastering the entire party, Army, and people in the cause of socialist revolution under the leadership of our party; and to vigorously, deeply, extensively, and ceaselessly mobilize revolutionary movements in all respects and fulfill the various objectives outlined in the seventh resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

In the immediate future, we must vigorously implement the resolution on the modification of economic management mechanisms in order to make 1985 -- the last year of the First 5-Year State Plan -- a year of great success, thus creating new foundations and new factors for the implementation of the Second 5-Year State Plan ending 1990 and, at the same time, making concrete preparations for the fourth party congress.

We must enable foreign countries to learn of the successes of our people's revolutionary cause under the leadership of the LPRP and to understand our country's role in the international arena; to win the world's support and sympathy for our people, to strengthen the special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia; and to contribute to the great strength of solidarity and firm unity of the socialist community with the Soviet Union being the support.

2. Contents and Methods:

We must carry out extensively propaganda and training campaigns on the tradition of our people's heroic and persistent struggle under the leadership of the honorable and glorious LPRP in the national salvation cause against foreign imperialist aggression and on the successes in overthrowing feudalism, fulfilling the national-democratic revolution, and in firmly and gradually advancing toward socialism without going through the period of capitalist development. It is also necessary to illustrate events in the past 10 years -- a short period in the history of a nation -- a country which is recovering from being enslaved by foreign countries and from repeated sabotage activities carried out by counterrevolutionary forces.

Nevertheless, under the leadership of the LPRP, the entire Lao people have united and remained singleminded, surmounted various difficulties and obstacles, and won firm, great, and all-round achievements and victories. As a result, the country has continuously grown, thus firmly standing on the forefront of socialism in this region. On this basis, we must enable cadres, party members, combatants, and the people to understand and develop the fine tradition of their country; heighten our pride and firm confidence in the party's leadership; strengthen the sense of responsibility and the spirit of mastering the country and work; strengthen internal unity, the unity among the people of all tribes, and international solidarity; make everyone understand the new situation and the requirements of new political tasks in the new period of the revolution, be determined to extensively, vigorously, and constantly carry out the political tasks of the party and state; and ensure firm and practical changes in the areas of national defense, public security, economic, and daily living.

In the immediate future, let us encourage the people to timely harvest and store paddy and other crops; fulfill agricultural tax commitments and sell rice and other crops to the state; be prepared for the dry season production; exploit timber and forest products in a planned manner; build roads and material and technical bases; and effectively organize the circulation and distribution of goods.

3. Regarding forms of celebration:

Various central and local branches of work must undertake to review achievements and carry out the commendation of the 10-year achievements recorded between 1975 and 1985 by each service, locality, unit, grassroots, and individual in accordance with the party Central Committee Secretariat. We must regard the campaign to review and commend the achievements as an important movement aimed at evaluating emulation campaigns and the growth and development of branches of service, localities, units, grassroots, and individuals. We must be aware of the positive aspects that should be promoted and the negative aspects that must be modified and corrected. We must have detailed plans on building and promoting the movements of good work and outstanding people and regard these as conditions for boosting socialist emulation movements in all spheres of work and at all levels.

We must regard as important the form of organizing lectures and talks within the ranks of the military, workers, intellectuals, youths, learned persons, the front, and Buddhist monks. The party's propaganda and training organization and the Army General Political Department must study documents for lectures under the title "10 Years of Our People's Task of Defending the Country and Building Socialism Under the Party Leadership." Propaganda should be carried out in many forms and importance should be attached to the use of state mass media, such as newspapers, news agency, radio stations, television, song and dance troupes, and acrobatic teams.

We must organize artistic, literary, and sports movements for offices, organizations, hospitals, schools, and the people's basic establishments. The Ministry of Culture, the party's propaganda and training board, provincial cultural services, and the committee in charge of preparing for the celebration of two historical days must guide and examine the contents in conformity with the policies and political tasks of the party and state. As for the municipality and provinces which have already made preparations and where conditions prevail, they should organize trade fairs and exhibitions showing the general achievements of their localities. The important aspects are the achievements in the construction field, in developing the economy and culture, and in improving the people's living conditions. LPDR embassies and representation organizations in foreign countries should organize photo exhibitions, film shows, press conferences, lectures, receptions, and so forth in accordance with their capability and practical conditions.

4. The celebration of this year's National Day must be organized in a joyous manner. Rallies should be organized at various levels. At the central level alone there will be a military parade by various military corps and a display of force by the masses. In the provinces which have already made preparations and where conditions prevail, a display of force may be staged by the masses and various armed forces following a mass rally.

Regarding invitations, at the central level representatives of various organizations under the party Central Committee, of the Vientiane municipality, and of all localities, armed forces, heroes and heroines, tribes, the front, and Buddhist monks will be invited. As for foreign guests, representatives of various fraternal socialist countries and some friendly countries will be invited. We will invite representatives of the embassies of various countries in the LPDR and representatives of experts of various fraternal countries working in Laos and of the Vietnamese volunteer force.

In localities, representatives of various branches of work in provinces, districts, units, production establishments, and central-level organizations located in localities. Special attention should be paid to inviting the retired senior cadres, heroes, heroines, emulation combatants, families of those who have performed meritorious deeds, representatives of various tribes, intellectuals, and Buddhist monks. As for foreign guests, representatives of sister provinces and of the experts and volunteers working in each province should be invited. At the same time, effective preparations must be made with regard to reception and other policies. Banquets should be organized with the spirit of thrift. Any extravagant spending should be avoided. Official holidays will be observed for 2 days on 1 and 2 December.

5. Before, during, and after the celebration, special attention should be paid to the question of peace and security. Therefore, the organizations concerned must adopt careful plans. Strict patrols and sentry duties must be organized at offices, organizations, various economic, political, and cultural centers, important communications routes, and so forth. These duties must be based on the strength of the masses and must be carefully organized and checked with the guidance of the national defense and public security committee at each level. Meanwhile, we must be determined to promptly eliminate any source or factor that may create disturbances or confusion. Absolute security for the leadership and foreign guests must be ensured at each rally or site of mass activities.

6. Slogans for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 2 December National Day are:

A. Long live the 2 December spirit!

B. Long live the LPDR -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

C. Long live the LPDR!

D. Everything for the defense of the country, socialism, and for the happiness of the people of all tribes!

E. Strengthen the unity among the people of all tribes, promote and develop the spirit of self-reliance and of building strength by ourselves, and strive to participate in socialist construction!

F. Positively participate in the task of national defense and public security and maintain public order!

G. Strengthen the militant alliance, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia!

H. Strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and various countries in the socialist community, which are the support.

I. Positively participate in just struggles waged by the Nonaligned Movement!

J. Resolutely support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, positively participate in various nations' struggles for peace and international security, and oppose the bellicose policy and nuclear arms race of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists!

K. Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

L. Long live world peace!

7. The central and local committees in charge of preparing for the celebration of the two historic days must hasten to hold meetings to review the results of preparations made by each subcommittee and must provide thorough guidance and resolve promptly various remaining problems. Various preparations must be completed by 20 November. Any problem or difficulty arising in the course of implementing the instruction must be reported promptly to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

[Dated] Vientiane, 7 November 1985

[Signed] Nouhak Phoumsavan, on behalf of the party Central Committee Secretariat

EDITORIAL HAILS PARTY NATIONAL DAY INSTRUCTION

BK151625 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Editorial: "Pay Attention To Organizing Effective Implementation of Instruction of Party Central Committee Secretariat"]

[Text] On 7 November, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued an instruction on the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR, aimed at organizing a grand celebration for the National Day this year characterized by mass gatherings throughout the country.

To implement this in the spirit of the instruction of the party Central Committee, to make profound the celebration of the 2 December National Day which marks the anniversary of the first worker-peasant state in our land, and to show the incessant and firm growth of the LPDR under the party leadership, the responsible committees of all party and state organizations and mass organizations at the central level and all local party committees must firmly grasp and profoundly appreciate the objectives, expectations, contents, methods, and forms of the party Central Committee Secretariat's instruction so that it will be organized for implementation in an effective manner.

First, the instruction must be closely studied and extensively popularized. The Lao people's tradition of heroic revolutionary struggle under the party leadership must be pointed out in the national liberation struggle and in carrying out the task of defending and building socialism over the past 10 years, during which numerous great, all-round, and firm victories have been scored, thus enabling the LPDR to remain firm in the socialist outpost in this region and further enhancing the revolutionary enthusiasm, pride, and faith among and heightening the sense of responsibility and the spirit of mastership of the entire party, Army, and masses. Moreover, the all-round revolutionary movement must be mobilized in a rigorous, profound, extensive, and persistent manner among the people. In particular, efforts must be increased to promote the emulation campaign to fulfill the objectives of the plan for 1985 -- which is the last year of the First 5-Year State Plan -- so as to turn it into the year of great victories.

In the past, especially since the beginning of this year, our whole party, Army, and masses have extensively carried out the emulation campaign, thereby creating an enthusiastic atmosphere for the people to work with a sense of creativity and mastership, be they in the southern or northern regions, on the plains or in the mountainous regions, and in the cities or countryside. Our Armed Forces also stand ready to fight to defend the fatherland and to maintain public security. In various factories and plants, workers are energetically carrying out campaigns to fulfill and overfulfill production plans. Workers at some factories have simultaneously engaged in a campaign and have learned from it, resulting in the scoring of more profound achievements.

Repair, restoration, and decoration work has also been underway in many towns and cities. Farmers in agricultural cooperatives and labor-exchange units and farmers in general are systematically concentrating efforts on harvesting bumper rice crops so as to complete the harvest rapidly and in a timely manner. At the same time, all other services of work have also actively tried to fulfill their respective production plans. All this is a positive phenomenon and a new, profoundly significant achievement that must be further enhanced by our people. This is because it is an invaluable achievement welcoming our historic 2 December National Day. It will lead us to the triumphant fulfillment of the plan for 1985, which is the last year of the First 5-Year State Plan, thus creating a new fundamental factor for the implementation of the Second 5-Year State Plan and making concrete preparations for the fourth party congress.

At the same time, we must pay attention to completely applying the forms, methods, and actual deeds stated in the instruction of the party Central Committee Secretariat. The historic 2 December National Day of our Lao people is rapidly approaching. Let all responsible committees, committees attached to the party Central Committee, ministries, state committees, mass organizations at the central level, and party committees, mass organizations at the central level, and party committees of all the provinces and municipalities throughout the country implement urgently, strictly, and fully this instruction to fulfill the objectives and expectations in accordance with the contents, forms, and methods stipulated in it so as to make the celebration unprecedentedly significant and joyous.

THAI CHARGES OF BORDER VIOLATIONS REJECTED

OW161633 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 16 Nov 85

["Thai Fabrication Rejected" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 16 -- According to Western Reports, some military circles in Thailand on Nov. 12 claimed that Vietnamese troops had (penetrated into) Thai territory. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication by the Thai side which only aimed to cover up the repeated violations of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's air space, waters, and territory (By Thai troops) and Thailand's continued support for the Pol Pot remnants in their activities against the Kampuchean people as has been often denounced by the Kampuchean News Agency SPK.

HANOI COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT IN GENEVA

BK190517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting begins in Geneva, Switzerland, today -- 19 November -- between CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan. Hundreds of millions of people in the world are deeply concerned about this important meeting of the leaders of the two superpowers, in which they will discuss issues concerning the preservation of world peace and security.

The Soviet Union's stand at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva this time is very clear and honest. In a statement on 13 November, Comrade Gorbachev said: We go to Geneva being completely aware of the responsibility resting on the leaders of the USSR and the United States. We go there for serious and productive work and, I should say, not with empty hands. The Soviet Union hopes that this summit meeting will help solve the vital issues of our time such as consolidating world peace and security, improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and checking the arms race and preventing it from being brought into outer space.

Until now, although it has talked a lot about peace, the U.S. side has not yet put forth any realistic proposals to help preserve world peace and security. The United States still tries to evade the Soviet Union's concrete proposals. It continues deploying strategic weapons in Western Europe, testing and producing nuclear and mass-killing weapons, and clinging to the SDI program. This is aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and, on that basis, delivering the first nuclear blow.

People worldwide are awaiting the practical results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. However, they have sufficient reasons to express concern over the U.S. side's attitude and stand. This is because until now the United States continues to appear to be stubborn and tries to cling to its schemes of intensifying the arms race and accelerating the militarization of outer space.

Bellicose forces in the United States, including the Pentagon, in recent days also sought to sabotage the atmosphere of the meeting. They called on Reagan to negotiate from a position of strength and not to respect various agreements on arms control that have been signed with the Soviet Union.

The people worldwide are demanding that U.S. President Reagan change his attitude and make the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting a success in order to satisfy the wishes and aspirations of mankind.

HANOI ON 'DESIGNS' IN REAGAN 'SMOKESCREEN'

OW131321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Station editor Duong Quang Minh commentary: "A Purposeful and Responsibility-Dodging Propaganda Address"]

On 9 November, U.S. President Reagan delivered over the Voice of America an address to Soviet listeners prior to his meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev of the CPSU Central Committee. In his address, Reagan raised his voice and said: I hope that the forthcoming meeting between Soviet leader Gorbachev and me will be fruitful. I want to expand the contact between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States has never threatened the Soviet Union and will never do so. He pleaded: The objective of the strategic defense initiative of the United States is to make, in one way or another, the world more secure by deploying impenetrable shields to prevent nuclear weapons from hitting targets.

To demonstrate the so-called good will of the United States, Reagan did not hesitate to cite a series of acts to make others understand that he is a sincere man, saying that he was born in the midwestern part of the United States, well-known for its tradition of promoting freedom, happiness, and relations of good neighborliness for mankind, and that he is close to the working man as he engaged in manual labor while at school and was a worker, reporter, and actor. He did not forget to exalt himself as the only U.S. president who was once a union leader and promised that he would never forget all the values he had learned during his youth. He appeared to be open-hearted, saying: Today, I want contact by Soviet friends as a friend, a father, and a grandfather, in the hope that our offspring will live in peace and prosperity.

The smokescreen of peace and friendship which U.S. President Reagan deployed was indeed well made. However, it cannot help camouflage all erroneous designs harbored by this 40th President of the United States. Reagan expected a successful U.S.-Soviet meeting and prayed that God would help mankind eliminate all dangerous nuclear weapons. But, in reality, he has rejected the imperative demand that the arms race in space be prevented and the arms race on earth be basically restricted -- an issue that is currently the paramount concern of the international community, which is demanding that the United States and the Soviet Union deal with the issue scrupulously.

Public opinion still recalls that at the White House press conference on 18 September and in the weekend announcement on 21 September, President Reagan flatly declared this. The United States advocates a competition in arms with the Soviet Union and will spend as much as \$1 trillion for the SDI program. The United States will carry out this program and will not discuss the space demilitarization issue.

In his speech at the UN General Assembly on 24 October, President Reagan stated that regional disputes, not arms control, would be the main topic for discussion at the U.S.-Soviet summit.

In his address to Soviet listeners this time, he reaffirmed that there would be a discussion of the gradual elimination of offensive weapons only after completion of the SDI program. Moreover, he has many times warned public opinion not to expect too much from the meeting between him and General Secretary Gorbachev.

Public opinion also does not forget President Reagan's refusal to respond to the Soviet peace proposals. Conversely, the Reagan administration has increased the nuclear arms arsenals on American soil and has continued to deploy nearly 600 nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to add more nuclear weapons to the U.S. depots in Japan and South Korea; to help South Africa, Israel, and Pakistan produce nuclear arms; and to protect the French and British nuclear arms arsenals.

Based on these moves, public opinion cannot conclude that the president of the United States is ready to meet the Soviet leader half way and contribute his part to the prevention of the space arms race and to the basic curtailment of the arms race on the earth. These moves also demonstrate that President Reagan's prayers for a nuclear-free world are but empty ones. They are only aimed at covering up his true scheme of bringing the earth and mankind's civilization into the peril of being incinerated as the United States incinerated the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Reagan swore that the United States had not threatened and would never threaten the Soviet Union. But his deeds are not in line with his words. Where, if not at the Soviet Union and its allies, have the 1,500 minor and major overseas U.S. military bases, NATO and SEATO [as heard] with the United States as the core, and the U.S.-Japan and U.S.-South Korea military alliances been aiming their spearheads.

Currently, the Reagan administration is carrying out its espionage program against the Soviet Union through U.S. satellites and conducting exercise simulating an attack on the Soviet Union in northern Canada, which has the same topographic features as Siberia. Reagan has given the green light to U.S. espionage activities against the Soviet Union as evidenced by the use of a South Korean civilian airliner to conduct an espionage survey of Soviet military bases in the eastern part of the Soviet Union and the sending of U.S. military personnel to spy on Soviet military bases in the GDR. That's not all.

The United States has also stepped up the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union by using Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and the Voice of America to carry out propaganda work day and night, inciting opposition to the undertakings of the Soviet people and the socialist system. Reagan has also bruted about the spirit of the Helsinki Act in which the United States and 32 other countries pledged respect for human rights. But the way the Reagan administration complies with this act is to increasingly impoverish workers, reduce social welfare when the United States under Reagan has up to 20 million unemployed and 34 million people whose living standards are below the poverty level, exterminate the Indians, and massacre the blacks.

In the diplomatic sphere, the United States in pursuing the big fish eating small fish policy as proved by its invasion of Grenada; its undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Angola; its aid to the Israeli expansionists and the apartheid South African administration; its hostilities toward the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon and the African community in southern Africa; its cooperation with the fascist Pinochet and Chon Tu-hwan cliques; its aid to the genocidal Pol Pot gang; and so forth. It is clear that the Reagan administration, which claims to be the defender of human rights and the Helsinki Act, is itself the culprit and leader in violating human rights and the Helsinki Act.

According to TASS, U.S. President Reagan's address to Soviet listeners via the Voice of America contains deliberate distortions and propaganda aims and reveals the U.S. move to dodge its responsibility regarding the demand of the Soviet Union and the international community that the United States hold discussions with the Soviet Union to find a solution to the current hot issue of opposing the nuclear arms race and space militarization and of protecting human happiness. U.S. public opinion and progressive people in the world are criticizing U.S. President Reagan's erroneous stance.

The Soviet Government has, now as in the past, advocated a constructive dialogue and sought some agreements acceptable to both the Soviet and U.S. sides so that the dialogue can assume a political significance and become valid. Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed many times that the Soviet Union stands ready and hopes to make the Geneva summit a success and contribute to improving the international situation.

We fully support the Soviet Government's correct stance. Together with broad segments of public opinion, we demand that U.S. President Reagan respond, through practical deeds, to the international community's current pressing demand that the United States cooperate with the Soviet Union in heading off the arms race both in space and on earth, as well as ending the danger of nuclear war and safeguarding the security of nations and peace on the earth.

ARMY PAPER ON REAGAN'S RADIO SPEECH TO USSR

OW151005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its current events column, today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries the following story: Mr Reagan, the Worker:

One doesn't know to what extent Mr Reagan had detailed his past history in his addresses to his fellow countrymen during the past two presidential electoral campaigns, but in his talk over the Voice of America to the Soviet people this time, he gave a very full description of his past 70 [as heard] years' life. He laid emphasis on his past life as a poor laborer and worker for a seashore insurance company. He particularly exalted himself as the first U.S. president who was once a union leader. However, he intentionally ignored the fact that during that time he was also an FBI secret agent in charge of watching leftist activities.

Mr Reagan indeed thought that, in his address to the people of a country whose power is in the hands of workers and farmers, he would enjoy their admiration for his background as a worker and union leader. But it is regrettable that the American and world peoples thought to the contrary. Whether Mr Reagan was a worker or an actor or a union leader -- all this is not important. What people are expecting and demanding is that Mr Reagan, the president of U.S. imperialism, refrain from playing the imperialist game and scrupulously terminate the arms race. It is said that the Americans have so far wanted to pay attention to immediate interests alone, not to the past and history. But Mr Reagan acted otherwise. He invoked the past and history to sidetrack public opinion and protect the arms dealers' huge profits.

U.S. 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE STAND' AT UN DISCUSSED

BK151638 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" by Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: In the middle of last week the 40th UN General Assembly began discussing the issue of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This is the sixth debate on the issue by the UN General Assembly. During the debate, many UN member-country's delegates voiced strong support for the Indochinese countries' initiative and proposals full of good will and aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship.

Speaking first at the debate, our country's UN representative asserted: As a nation that has endured umpteen sacrifices in order to enjoy peace in independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people have done and will do their utmost in the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and for everlasting peace on earth. We want to restore the traditional relations of friendship with the PRC and normalize our relations with the United States. This will only benefit the Vietnamese, Chinese, and American peoples and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The contributions of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries toward these goals can be cited further.

In past years, Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries have always done their utmost, manifesting their persistent efforts, constructive attitude, and high sense of responsibility in proposals put forth at the annual conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers. The exchange of views between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries on issues of common interest, especially the Vietnamese-Indonesian talks, has brought about encouraging results in the process toward substantial dialogue and talks and have helped accelerate the process toward a just solution to all regional issues. The efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have been welcomed by large segments of public opinion and have been recorded in the UN general secretary's 17 October report.

However, thus far, Southeast Asia has not been a zone of real peace and stability. As yet, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have stubbornly closed their eyes to reality. They have slandered and distorted the just policy of Vietnam and the PRK, clung to the so-called Cambodian issue, fostered the genocidal Pol Pot remnant troops and other reactionary Khmers against the three Indochinese countries, and caused instability in Southeast Asia in order to achieve their expansionist and hegemonist schemes.

One still hears these forces accuse Vietnam of invading Cambodia in order to mislead public opinion and conceal their own sinister schemes. Recently, the U.S. Administration -- after deciding to give several million U.S. dollars in aid to the lackey Khmer reactionaries -- again called the Cambodian issue a regional conflict so as to shift the blame onto Vietnam. They have also hurled allegations that Vietnam's dry season military activities have begun.

In fact, along the Thai-Cambodian border, during the first week of November, the Thai side violated Cambodian airspace 14 times, illegally encroached into Cambodian territorial waters, and used artillery to shell Cambodian territory 30 times.

At present, world public opinion, including some ASEAN countries, has clearly exposed the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership as the main and real threat to Southeast Asia and the culprit of regional tension and instability. The public has observed that as long as these reactionary forces do not relinquish their hegemonist policy toward Southeast Asia, the regional situation will remain troubled and dangerous.

Another new piece of evidence is that these imperialist and reactionary forces have again steered the voting mechanism at the United Nations to pass a wrongful resolution on the Cambodian situation, thus grossly violating the right to self-determination, independence, and sovereignty of the Cambodian people and contradicting the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

Nevertheless, how can such a wrongful resolution rescue the genocidal remnant troops and the Khmer reactionaries? How can it distort the situation in Cambodia? The genocidal Pol Pot regime has been thrown into the trash. The reactionary Khmer remnant troops of all sorts have been smashed. They have no land to live on nor population to support them. Thanks to their bosses, they still have some breath.

Meanwhile, the PRK's glorious achievements in the political, socioeconomic, diplomatic, and national defense fields, and the fine success of the Fifth KPRP Congress in October once again demonstrate the firm and vigorous position and strength of the Cambodian revolution that no enemy can distort and reverse.

Dear comrades and friends, the second Sunday of October was recently called in the United States the Vietnam war veterans day. The Washington administration has invented the day to justify its war of aggression against Vietnam in which it incurred heavy losses 10 years ago.

This heavy defeat in Indochina should have served as a lesson to the warmongers. However, at present, those who advocate a policy of using military force in international relations are still implementing the policy that once mired the United States during the dirty Vietnam war.

Washington does not accidentally justify this war. Still praising its piratical war in Vietnam, the U.S. Administration wants to deal psychologically with the American people, making them forget their crimes in Vietnam and justifying the U.S. military presence and the U.S. war acts over the past few years in many regions in the world: The invasion of Grenada, intervention in the Middle East, an undeclared war against Afghanistan, the threat of invading Nicaragua, connivance with the South African apartheid clique to suppress the patriotic democratic forces and to provoke and encroach on neighboring countries, and so forth. These are a series of criminal plots and acts against peace which have been carried out by the U.S. administration. Noteworthy at this time, just before the Soviet-U.S. summit takes place in Geneva, the U.S. propaganda machinery has ballyhooed Reagan's statements in many regions of the world. It wants to conceal its unconstructive stand on the main issues of great concern to mankind, security and disarmament, with long speeches on peace.

Last Saturday, the U.S. President's address to the Soviet people on the Voice of America radio was clamorously advertised by the U.S. press and public. It was called an important speech on the problems of Soviet-U.S. relations. In the address, Reagan talked quite a lot about peace. However, reading through the address, one cannot reach a conclusion on whether or not the U.S. Administration is ready to contribute to preventing the arms race in outer space and reducing the arms race on earth. Moreover, the U.S. President disclosed his plot to distort truth when he said that the United States had all along wished that no countries could have nuclear weapons. The whole world knows that the United States was the first country to use nuclear weapons to destroy civil targets -- Japanese cities, in 1945. Now, the Reagan administration is frantically plunging into the costly and dangerous arms race -- both with nuclear weapons and in outer space -- the consequences of which cannot be predicted. It can be said that behind the general words of peace, the U.S. Administration wants to cover up its schemes and mislead the public that is criticizing and condemning the U.S. warlike policy, especially the SDI program. In his recent speeches, U.S. President Reagan also called for a dialogue in Geneva. In this connection, through its deeds, the Soviet Union has manifested a scrupulously constructive attitude. The world public expects and demands the same attitude from the U.S. side.

HANOI SCORES WEINBERGER'S LETTER TO REAGAN

OW181221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, a notorious hawk in the U.S. Government, recently sent a letter to U.S. President Reagan asking him not to make any commitments on the key arms control issues at the Geneva U.S.-Soviet summit. Weinberger also demanded that Reagan not make any statements that could be viewed as a reaffirmation of the U.S. respect for the arms control treaties already signed with the Soviet Union, including the SALT II and the treaty on the reduction of antiballistic missiles weapons systems signed in 1972. Weinberger's letter proves that the Washington warlike forces are striving by all means possible to poison the Geneva climate prior to the Soviet-U.S. summit.

NGUYEN DUC TAM HEADS DELEGATION TO JCP CONGRESS

OW151734 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 15 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) led by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, left here today for Japan to attend the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan.

It was seen off by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV CC; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Department; and other party officials. Suduki Katsuhiko, correspondent of AKAHATA paper in Hanoi, was also present.

Greeting to JCP Congress

OW181724 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today extended warmest greetings to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan. The message says:

"Being the revolutionary vanguard of the Japanese working class and labouring people, your party has over recent years, unceasingly worked for a broad rally of people, from all walks of life and democratic and progressive forces, and waged a valiant struggle against the monopolists, capitalists and other reactionary forces in collusion with the U.S. imperialists to enhance the Japanese-U.S. security treaty, proceed with the establishment of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance and make Japan a key stronghold in the United States' Asia-the Pacific strategy, and for an independent, democratic, peaceful, non-aligned and prosperous Japan. Your party has, together with other democratic and progressive forces in Japan made active contributions to the world people's struggle against imperialism's arms race in order to prevent a nuclear war, totally ban and eliminate nuclear weapons, and at the same time it has always sided with other peoples in their struggle against imperialism and international reaction for national independence, social progress and a new world economic order.

"Being tempered in the hard but valiant struggle, your party has unceasingly grown up and became an important political force in social life of Japan.

"Being held at a time when the 40th anniversary of the ending of World War II against fascism and 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been marked and when the struggle against reactionary policies and for the defence of peace is taking place fervidly and vigorously in Japan, your congress this time has an extremely important significance for the development of our party and the political situation in Japan in the coming years.

We firmly believe that the CPJ promoting its tradition of undaunted struggle and in the light of the resolutions of the 17th congress, we will overcome all difficulties and trials, taking the revolutionary cause of the party, the working class and labouring people of Japan to new development.

"The traditional friendship and solidarity between the Communist Parties of Vietnam and Japan, fostered by Comrades Ho Chi Minh, Sen Katayama, Sanzomosaka, have been constantly consolidated and developed our two parties have always closely united and will unite with each other in the two nations' protracted revolutionary struggle. [sentence as received] on this occasion we would like to, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam, reaffirm the Vietnamese communists and people's militant solidarity with and support for the Communist Party of Japan in your new revolutionary stage.

"The Communist Party and people of Vietnam wish to express their sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the democratic and progressive forces of Japan for their wholehearted and valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's past struggle for independence and freedom and present struggle to build and defend the homeland.

"May the militant solidarity between the CPV and CPJ be consolidated and developed with every passing day.

"May the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan be crowned with success."

PRC'S ZHAO 'AGAIN THREATENS' TO ATTACK SRV

BK171124 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has again threatened to attack Vietnam. He repeated the threat at a press conference in Caracas, capital of Venezuela, recently after concluding his tour of four Latin American countries. At this conference, Zhao justified the Chinese invasion of Vietnam in 1979 as a necessary counterattack for self-defense. He said when and on what scale to counterattack Vietnam for self-defense depends on the timing and scale of Vietnamese attacks against China.

RADIO REPORTS PRC'S LIU SHUQING U.S. VISIT

BK150754 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] According to foreign sources, Chinese Navy Commander Liu Shuqing began his 10-day visit to the United States on 12 November. Pentagon officials said that this visit is aimed at improving U.S. coordination in the modernization of the Chinese Navy. The talks between Liu Shuqing and U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman and U.S. Navy Chief of Staff James Watkins will concentrate particularly on naval training methods. This visit falls within a series of meetings of high-ranking Sino-U.S. Naval officials following the U.S. secretary of the navy's visit, to China 3 years ago or more.

UN REFUGEE REPRESENTATIVE STRESSES COOPERATION

OW160753 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 16 -- Ms. Nguyen Binh Thanh, Vietnam's representative to the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the United Nations' General Assembly, has stressed the necessity of better guarantee of and more effective cooperation between Vietnam and the countries of settlement of refugees.

She was speaking at the Nov. 12 session of the committee where a report on the refugee problem was presented by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. [UNHCR].

She noted that a solution to the refugee problem required first of all the goodwill, cooperation and de-politicisation of the question by all countries concerned. On the situation of Asian refugees, she noted that a principle that must be seriously implemented, that is the refugee problem must not be used for political purposes against other countries' independence and sovereignty. The refugee problem, she added, must be settled in a humanitarian spirit and with humanitarian measures based on the respect of other countries' sovereignty, and of the cooperation between the countries and international organizations concerned, especially between the countries of origin and the recipient countries, and on adequate respect for the refugees aspiration. She expressed the hope that the above principles would be reflected in the resolutions and decisions of the U.N. General Assembly at its current session, and the UNHCR would reaffirm these principles soon.

She brought out the tireless efforts on the Vietnamese government over the past years in its cooperation with the UNHCR to settle the refugee problem in Vietnam, and reaffirmed Vietnam's desire to continue its cooperation with this international organization. She said that for one reason or another, a number of recipient countries have not fully met the desire of Indochinese refugees. She urged that they accept the resettlers and abolish the complicated procedures applied to refugees. She stressed that the question now is how to better ensure a more effective cooperation between Vietnam and the recipient countries. She stressed the necessity to quickly solve the question of those already provided with exit visas and waiting for the acceptance by the countries of settlement. She demanded that the U.S. Government end all discrimination between the refugees under the Orderly Departure Program and those who left the country illegally, and at the same time quickly accept those who have been interviewed by the American side.

USSR, SRV SIGN ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC ACCORD

OW181802 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18 -- The 11th session of the Vietnam-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow from Nov. 13-18. Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnam Sub-Commission, and N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Sub-Commission, presided over the session. Also present were leaders of the ministries and state commissions concerned of the two countries and Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem.

In the light of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and the agreements reached at the talks between the two party and government delegations and between the two general secretaries in June 1985, the session reviewed the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in recent years, adopted many important measures aimed at effectively implementing the cooperation program for 1986 which will open a new period in the allround Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. The two sides also discussed measures to improve the work of the commission and its sub-commissions with a view to the fulfillment of the tasks under the 1986 program. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the work and results of session which are another demonstration of the fraternal ties between the two peoples. Tran Quynh and N.Y. Talyzin signed the minutes of the session.

AUSTRALIA

RADIO CITES REACTION TO U.S. REPORT ON PACIFIC

BK130952 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1710 GMT 13 Nov 85

[From the "International Report" program moderated by Tony Hill]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The report was prepared for the American State Department. The report has proven an embarrassment to the State Department contradicting as it does the Washington line that the Soviet Union has penetrated the South Pacific. Today, we look at reaction from New Zealand and Australia. First, New Zealand, where Prime Minister David Lange says the report indicates what he has been saying ever since he came to office and what the region had to fear was not Soviet penetration but a superpower conflict.

Here is (Brendon Bernes) in Wellington:

[Begin recording] (Bernes) The independent report commissioned by the State Department from two experts on the Pacific was leaked by the American (Northland) peace group. The report says there is no Soviet threat to South Pacific, and in fact, no area of the world sees the Russians so completely without friends, influence, or access. Indeed, the report says because of its hardline on fishing rights, and enthusiasm for nuclear warships, and other factors, the United States is the main source of regional instability along with France.

The Reagan administration has often waved the rattle of Soviet expansion in the Pacific in its attempt to lure the Lange government away from its nonnuclear policies. But Prime Minister David Lange says he has never seen the Russians as a threat to Pacific security.

[Lange] I have constantly said that there is no evidence at all of the Soviet Union having established strongholds or areas of interests in our part of the world. In so far as that report bears that out I shall verify that it does alter my view of things. It is simply the fact. And we must now start to reexamine our Pacific role, to look at where our strengths are. We must reexamine our concept of defense. I have been saying that defense consists in more than military means. It consists of having a (?surrounding), an area which is not prone to destabilization. And that is exactly what we have got at the moment, and I wish that people would stop trying to destabilize it.

(Bernes) Mr Lange says the leaked report might help his government which in the next month is taking a draft copy of its proposed antinuclear legislation to Washington. He said he hopes the report's dismissal of Soviet expansion into the Pacific will change the views of at least some Americans about New Zealand's stand. [end recording]

And now, John Lombard in Canberra looks at how Australia views the report on instability in the South Pacific.

[Begin Lombard recording] There has been no official comment from the Australian Labor government about the report but the Department of Foreign Affairs has had a copy of it since March this year. Officials stressed that it is a private report on an official State Department documents, and it is now nearly 1 year old. But nevertheless, Australian officials acknowledged the expertise of the two authors who are accepted specialists on the region.

Australia would agree with the report when it argues that the Soviet Union should be denied access to the South Pacific. The Labor government in Canberra went to some length in efforts to try and dissuade the tiny island state of Kiribati from concluding a fishing deal with the Soviet Union.

But the Kiribati Government had been angered by American tuna boat diplomacy. American boats refused to pay for the right to fish within the 200-mile zone in the Pacific. The Soviet Union was prepared to pay. And it seems likely that Vanuatu will follow the Kiribati example and also sign a fishing deal with Moscow.

As far as the French presence in the Pacific is concerned, Australia has been publicly forthright and outspoken in its opposition to the French nuclear testing program at Mururoa Atoll, and it fully intends to keep up the pressure on Paris. But the foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, has been sympathetic to the Mitterrand government's efforts to bring about independence to the French territory of New Caledonia.

Like the report, the Australian Government is also concerned that the poor economic prospects of the island states are much more likely to be the major cause of instability in the region. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT AGREES WITH U.S. REPORT ON PACIFIC

HK190303 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Nov 85 p 36

[Text] The Government agrees with a United States report released yesterday which shows there is no evidence of the Soviet Union establishing a stronghold in the South Pacific.

Indicating this today the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said the Government's consistent position was that the most imminent threat to New Zealand's security was a big power confrontation in the region. He was commenting on the finding of an independent report commissioned by the US State Department which challenged warnings from the Reagan Administration about Soviet Expansionism in the South Pacific.

The report concluded there were no grounds for the fears of the Reagan Administration over possible Soviet Expansionism in the South Pacific. Fears of Soviet penetration or infiltration of small South Pacific states were regarded as groundless.

Commenting, Mr Lange said there was nothing new in the report for New Zealanders - the facts spoke for themselves. He added that defence counted for more than military presence, and New Zealand was bound by greater links with its Pacific neighbours.

In his reply, Mr Lange made no direct comment on the report's claims that the French as well as the Americans are the most destabilizing powers in the South Pacific.

SUPREME COURT POSTPONES VERDICT IN AQUINO CASE

HK191021 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1000 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The Supreme Court today stopped the Sandiganbayan from rendering its decision on the Aquino-Galman murder case set for tomorrow. The high court order is contained in a resolution addressed to Sandiganbayan Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran and Justices Augusto Amores and Bienvenido Veracruz. The three justices were directed to refrain from promulgating a decision of the criminal cases entitled People of the Philippines versus General Luther Custodio et al. The restraining order stemmed from petitions filed by counsel of Saturnina Galman and 29 others asking the Supreme Court to restrain the promulgation of the sentence on the 26 accused in the Aquino-Galman double murder case.

CONCLUSION OF MARCOS' ADDRESS AT CEBU MEETING

HK190117 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Nov 85 p 11

[Conclusion of President Marcos' address at the 11th Philippine Business Conference in Cebu City on 15 November]

[Text] Our thrust in developing agricultural exports coincide with our own emphasis in the production of manufactured exports. Our basic policy is to produce goods, in both agriculture and industry, for which there is a market abroad, which no other country can produce, or if there are others, which we can produce at which lower cost.

In line with this, we have been conducting surveys of the world market. And it is quite revealing how many products we have in which we have considerable competitive advantage. Agriculture has many new exciting frontiers which are opened up by the necessity created by the economic crisis. Let me outline in the most sketchy manner possible what the agricultural program is:

I. Continue irrigation infrastructure for the year. This year we shall irrigate 140,000 hectares in addition to the about 1,500,000 hectares already irrigated.

II. The production of products that we are now importing should now be given priority. Such products are:

1984 import values

(a) animal feeds like corn, soybean, fish meal	\$ 92,074,314
(b) dairy products	\$ 65,531,833
(c) beef	\$ 1,827,095
(d) wheat and flour	\$136,270,815
(e) cotton	\$ 19,814,152
(f) fertilizer	\$187,993,395

On this matter the Bio-Genetic Experimental Center has already discovered the nitrogen-fixing bacteria of legumes that draw nitrogen from the air and deposit the same in the roots, thereby reducing the necessity for fertilizer. This is known as micorhizza commonly known as the Rhizom project, the bacteria is actually the nitrogen-fixing system of legumes which should be transferred to rice, corn and other staples. Added to this is the experiment on the use of natural sources of organic fertilizer like Azolla, or the blue-green algae and Ipil-Ipil. Ipil-Ipil is the fast growing nitrogen-fixing tree that can be harvested after nine months for the production of wood pulp, animal feeds and fertilizer.

III. Control of post harvest losses which today averages 30 per cent of the entire crop in staples, vegetables, fruits and other similar products.

IV. Biological control of pests on which advances have been made. Such pests include the corn stem borer, coconut cadang-cadang, rats, locusts, mosquitoes, and the like.

V. The establishment of systems in the production of raw materials indigenous and exclusive in the Philippines, like rattan for wicker furniture, black nito vine buntal and buri as well as ramie, prevent the exportation of such raw materials so that we have the exclusive manufacture of the final products which we expect will continue to have a market in the next several years. This includes the establishment of plantation worked and managed like any other plantation just as we are managing sugar plantations and coconut plantations.

VI. In mining, the redirection is towards minerals that are found in the Philippines which find ready market to replace our exports of copper chromite and nickel. At the same time, we must increase the profitability of the present copper mines by increasing the recovery of gold and silver and even titanium or tungsten as by products. Titanium is one of the materials that is used in space travel.

VII. We must mine new products, like kaolin which is ordinarily used for ceramics and polishing paper and which is substantially a part for the production of rubber tiles.

VIII. The conversion of the deforested areas with an area of about 2.5 million hectares into plantations either of the new coconut or palm oil varieties or fruit trees in orchards, as of the mango in the lower areas. Including guyabano, dayap and calamansi. This involves the development of fresh fruit juices processing which are expected to be one of the most marketable items in the next several years in the world market.

IX. We should establish multi-story cropping plantations especially in coconut and sugar regions. In coconut regions, the first story would be the production of such crops like soybean, green peas and black pepper. The second story will be pineapple and citronella. Citronella, which is known in the Philippines as tanglad, is the source of menthol that is used in menthol-tipped cigarettes.

X. The systematic establishment of orchards in the proper zones as worked out by the survey conducted by the ministry of agriculture. This shall include not only production but likewise the processing since processed natural food like fruit drinks is expected to be saleable in the next several years or even during the decade.

XI. We should also establish plantations for essences and for perfume, like ilang-ilang, citronella, vanilla and patchouli, and small farms that produce exotic tropical flowers and orchids for exportation.

XII. The Philippines is one of the four U -sponsored fisheries research and development centers. We succeeded in producing under controlled laboratory conditions for prawns, milk fish and caran or talakitok or maliputo.

XIII. We should now plot the movement of tuna fish schools that are supposed to be moving around the Philippines all years round following food, current and the climate. Tuna is our biggest export in the fishing industry. We have been informed as to where they are in certain parts of the year but the plotting of their movements is not complete.

XIV. It takes one and half years to mature a lobster for market. We have had experiment to show that this can be reduced to one year or perhaps six months.

XV. We should now develop the fishpond industry so that it is not vulnerable to the storms and typhoons that visit the northern half of our country. This includes the replanting of mangroves or Bakawan trees as winds breaks and the systematization of the water drainage system to prevent overflow of fishponds.

XVI. We have 63 lakes of 200,000 hectares in the Philippines and sea coast longer than that of the United States. The brackish water available for control production of fish amounts to something like 196,300 hectares. Fresh water swampland is 128,000 hectares. Brackish water swampland is 262,000 hectares. Fresh water fishponds is 13,800 hectares. Inland River water resources is 131,000 hectares. This should now be opened up to investors for prawns, lobsters, oysters, milkfish, caranx and dudong, the salmon-like fish found in the Cagayan River and in Mindanao Lakes. Experiments are going on the use of all this internal waters on a large scale. Investors should be welcomed to a long period of control and management over areas that the government should lease out or dispose of.

XVII. Energy. Through the use of multi-purpose dams, geothermal and dendrothermal. (Dendrothermal means the use of wood waste and wood pulp or wood and coconut charcoal to fuel generators for electricity as well as mobile engines for vehicles.)

As we get this sharper picture of the world market, we align better economic efforts at home. And on nationwide scale we can rigorously identify what products specific regions can produce or manufacture efficiently based on its endowments and resources.

This brings us to the theme of your conference. "Regional Development." Your choice of theme highlights the government's own commitment to regional development as one of the major goals and instruments of national development. Specifically, regional development both as a goal and a strategy, aims to effect equity of opportunity for each region to exploit its indigenous resources potentials for productive development endeavors. It also rectifies the imbalance among and within regions as manifested by disparities in income and welfare and in access to social and economic opportunities.

To correct the wide disparity in the levels of development and rates of growth among the different regions of the country, each of the regions has formulated its regional development plans and investment programs. Through these regional plans and investment programs, each region is given ample opportunities to fully utilize its resource endowments and comparative advantages. To give substance to the two-pronged strategy of agricultural modernization and regional development, we are encouraging more private sector investment in agribusiness, not only to meet basic domestic food and raw material requirements, but also for the production of agricultural commodities which are import-substituting or have good export potential such as yellow corn, soybeans, coffee, cacao cassava, fruits and other food and commercial crops. I am happy to note that the PCCI [Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry] and the regional development councils have taken the initiative in identifying business proposals in specific regions.

Programs to promote specific crops are ongoing in the various regions. For instance, we have the cotton financing program in six (6) regions, the rubber development program for all of Mindanao, and the expanded yellow corn program which complements Maisagana and covers selected provinces in various regions of the country. Financing has also been made available to encourage the production of feed ingredients like soybeans cassava and ipil-ipil, and chemical fertilizers substitutes such as Azolla.

The program which stabilizes feed supply and prices will help us achieve self-sufficiency in feedgrains within the next two years. And we can look forward to an accelerated growth of the livestock and poultry industry.

The expansion in irrigated areas in the various regions provides a wider base for increased agricultural production. We are targetting approximately 140,000 hectares of additional irrigated area in the next three years. We are doubling our efforts in developing smaller-scale, communal irrigation and water-impounding projects which cost less, and can be completed quickly. And to improve agricultural productivity, we are now hastening the application of appropriate science and technology in agricultural projects. For the fisheries industry, we expect to complete the development of five regional fishing ports, namely: Iloilo, Zamboanga, Lucena, Sual, and Camaligan, by 1986. Construction work for fish ports in Davao, Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Tacloban and Cadiz will commence in 1987.

With respect to industry in the regions, emphasis is on the promotion of agriculture based and related activities. These range from the provision of agricultural inputs, such as the manufacture of farm equipment and organic fertilizers, to the processing of products including packaging, to the moving of products from farms to market outlets, port and bulk handling and marketing services and facilities. The momentum for the industry dispersal program will therefore continue. Incentives are available to private investors for locating their industrial and agricultural projects in less developed areas.

Cottage, small and medium industries are particularly encouraged because they contribute immensely to employment, exports, and industrial dispersal. The government continues to provide them support for start-up operations as well as technical assistance and marketing services. At the same time, production technology centers and common marketing facilities are being set up in the different regions of the country. Access to capital is being facilitated through the venture capital program which generally requires no collateral and provides for basically risk-sharing ventures.

To stimulate greater interregional trade, and thereby reinforce production and marketing, there are programs to effect a more systematic collection and dissemination of data on supply, demands and prices. Market encounter programs are being mounted, matching suppliers with distributors in all parts of the regions.

Development Support Services

Government efforts in the regions are also visible in the development support services we provide. We have area-specific projects which are in the various stages of implementation, such as the Central Visayas Urban/Rural Project (CVURP), the Cagayan Valley Agro-industrial Development Project (CAVAID), the Northern Mindanao Agro-industrial Development Project (NORMAID), the Bicol River Basin Development Project, and the various integrated area development projects now on stream in different provinces of the regions. In the implementation of programs and projects under a balanced agro-industrial framework the following are crucial: barangay and feeder roads, ports, communal water supply, power, and agricultural support services such as extension, research and marketing.

Our infrastructure program will strive to support the development effort. A massive program is now underway to replace temporary or weak bridges with permanent structures, capable of carrying a new generation of heavy equipment. With the backbone of the country's road network nearly completed, the next emphasis shifts to the development of feeder roads and bridges including upland access roads. In this way depressed areas and isolated communities can be brought into the mainstream of national socio-economic activities.

Over the last few years, there has been increasing concern about the improvement of telecommunications facilities in the country. We will now address this need. Among other things, the regional telecommunications development project is now underway in regions I and II. Arrangements have also been made for the immediate expansion of this project to other regions.

Human Settlements planning is ongoing. To relieve population pressures in the Metro Manila Area, sizeable investments are being allocated to the cities of Cebu, Iloilo, Bacolod, Davao and Cagayan de Oro to develop their infrastructure and essential urban services under the regional cities development project and the Central Visayas urban project. With assistance from the World Bank. The idea is to develop the basic transportation, housing, sanitation, drainage facilities and related services in these major cities in order to increase industrial activities which are supportive of rural development. The national physical framework plan is currently being drawn up to spell out the spatial dimension of our development plan.

In addition, we have taken concrete measures to integrate the security dimension in our development efforts. We recognize that development cannot proceed effectively if the security situation deteriorates. Accordingly, we are focusing on those development projects which can swiftly generate more jobs, raise productivity and incomes, and provide basic services to our people in the rural areas.

This, as we step up efforts on the military end.

If we take a total view of our regional development program, we can surely say that there is great deal going on today in our countryside that many in Metro Manila are only dimly aware of; and there is a great deal more of opportunity in the regions for our business community to seize than is perceived.

We welcome therefore the new and heightened interest of the PCCI in the regions, and its efforts to link up with what the government is doing outside Metro Manila. We applaud this initiative. And we shall strive to encourage and support it. It is our firm resolve to nurture and broaden the perceptible quickening of economic activity and confidence taking place in the country today.

The policies of reform and deregulation in the economy will be carried forward. The policies that have led to economic stability will be kept securely in place. We are determined to preserve the value and stability of the peso. We shall prevent inflation from further hacking away at incomes and savings. We shall strive to bring down interest rate further. And we shall strive to manage our national debt intelligently and prudently, and ensure sound economic expansion in the country.

And because there is a natural link between economic solvency and political stability, between economic growth and national security, we shall not shirk decisions necessary to promote political stability and national security. Thank you and good day.

Prime Minister Speaks

HK190655 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the government will continue to support regional development efforts, with particular emphasis on agriculture and rural enterprises. Premier Virata spoke at the conclusion of the 11th Philippine Business Conference in Cebu City. In his speech, Minister Virata explained the government's main thrust in public expenditure next year. [Virata recording indistinct]

MARCOS DIRECTS VER, RAMOS TO HELP IN ARMY REVAMP

HK190205 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [18 November] created a board which will prepare the reorganization of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. The board will be composed of generals and colonels. The president announced the creation of the board during his meeting with top military and defense officers at Malacanang. Among those who attended the meeting were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, AFP Chief of Staff on leave General Fabian Ver, AFP Acting Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, commanders of the major service commands of the AFP, and 15 brigadier generals including officers of the AFP General Staff.

The president directed Generals Ver and Ramos to help in the top-to-bottom reorganization of the Armed Forces. During the conference he explained that, upon the advice of Minister Enrile and Gen Ramos, Gen Ver was invited to the meeting during which Gen Ver expressed his willingness to serve, even in a consultant's capacity, in the reorganization plan and even if he would not be reinstated as Armed Forces chief of staff if he is acquitted in the Aquino murder trial.

COMELEC CAMPAIGN TO IMPROVE 'CREDIBILITY'

HK190127 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Nov 85 p 16

[Article by Reporter Gethsemane M. Selirio: "Comelec Tries To Patch Up Image as Poll Watchdog"]

[Text] Under the shadow of public pessimism, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) has embarked on a public relations campaign to improve its credibility. So far, the commission -- which has the constitutional duty of safeguarding the country's elections -- has held dialogues with editors and publishers of the major dailies, and last Friday, with various sectoral groups. The objective: to impress them that Comelec will try very hard to ensure "free, orderly and honest" elections.

Before the representatives of church, opposition, legislature, labor, education and the military, who gathered at the Manila Hotel, Comelec chairman Victorino A. Savellano stated that the "commission will do everything within its power" to ensure clean elections. "We shall see to it that only qualified voters shall vote, and that no one will vote more than once ... that the voter shall vote freely ... that all the votes shall be honestly counted and that only the choice of the sovereign will of the people shall be proclaimed," Savellano said.

The invited speakers, however, were not as optimistic. Each group had its own set of suggestions to the commission on how to improve the conduct of elections early next year, mindful of past election anomalies which the Comelec had been accused of culpability.

"Can the election be clean and honest?" This is the key question that the various groups posed to the commission. The answer, as pointed out by the various speakers, will depend largely on how the Comelec will discharge its duties.

Question: Jose Concepcion Jr., chairman of the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) which is battling for accreditation as the citizens arm of the Comelec, said in his summary remarks that "it is the Comelec that holds the answer to whether this nation can have clean and honest elections." He asked several questions which were not answered due to the cancellation of the open forum.

-- Will the Comelec organize a special task force in each city and municipality for the election to receive complaints from the public?

-- Will the Namfrel be given the authority to conduct an Operation Quick Count?

-- Will a committee be organized to oversee the detailed control and audit procedures in the manufacture of watermark paper for the ballots; the entire process of printing, shipping, distribution and storage of ballots and election returns; and in the purchase and distribution of the appropriate indelible voter's stain?

-- Will the Comelec prohibit, as it did last year, barangay officials from serving as citizens election committee members or watchers despite the new election Code Provision?

-- Will the election registrars be instructed to conduct a house-to-house survey or mail survey to verify the voters' list and file expulsion proceedings particularly in areas where there are "statistically improbable" number of voters?

Complaints: Jaime Cardinal Sin, on the other hand, noted that "There have been widespread complaints about the inability of the Commission on Elections to count properly and correctly."

Although the presence of foreign observers is an indication that "there might be" clean elections this time, Sin said that these observers should not be here only on election day. "Much more important is that they are around during the counting at the Comelec, for it is at the Comelec where, in the past, much of the hanky-panky was committed," the cardinal said.

These observers should even be allowed inside the premises of the Comelec, Sin said, as a measure of sincerity of the President Marcos's invitation.

Opposition leader Rene Espina, representing the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), brought up cases of past election anomalies which the commission had not been able to stop.

Espina did not mention specific names or areas, but has put the message across that there are "many ways to cheat": before the election, when the number of registered voters is more than the registered population; during elections, when ballot boxes are tampered; after the elections, when there is a switching of election returns in the counting, reporting and canvassing of votes.

As to how the dialogue will affect the commission's implementation of its duties remains to be seen. Savellano told BUSINESS DAY that Comelec will issue whatever resolutions are necessary to ensure free elections but did not say which of the suggestions, if any, will actually be made into a policy.

Commissioner Ramon H. Felipe Jr. was more pointed. "This will be the test of faith of Comelec," he said, noting that the commission has been stressing that it will ensure clean elections but the real test is when it actually performs its duties.

The Comelec today, as acknowledged by Savellano, is at a low point in terms of credibility. Words matched with deeds, as one of its commissioners put it, is what the commission needs to improve its image in the eyes of the public.

BATASAN COMMITTEE APPROVES ELECTION BILL

HK190719 Hong Kong AFP in English 0619 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP) -- A parliamentary committee today set February 7 for a planned snap presidential election, upholding President Ferdinand Marcos's proposal and rejecting opposition demands for a May poll, officials said. The national assembly committee on revision of laws approved a cabinet bill governing the election amid opposition objections.

The full assembly is to begin discussing the bill later today, and is expected to pass it within the next few days, officials said. The bill sets the elections for February 7, with campaigning from December 11 to February 5, they added.

METRO MANILA TIMES ON DECISION TO MOVE POLLS BACK

HK190423 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 17 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Still a Good Bet"]

[Text] The Batasan decision to move back the special polls, originally set by the President for January 17, to late February perhaps or early March next year will not substantially alter the course the nation has accepted in principle, that is, the acceleration of the election of a new President by one year.

At that, the later date will come in quite handy. There are preparations to make, not only for the government and the Commission on Elections in particular, but also for the political opposition, which is still not quite ready yet to close ranks and choose one candidate for all to support. There are still a few kinks in the election plans that must be ironed out, including possible the objections by the opposition to the electoral code which was passed by the Batasan the other day, objections that somehow must be reconciled, including the question of the President's resignation.

All these considerations have given the Batasan good ground for moving back the elections. The chances are there will be a meeting of minds on the exact date of the political exercise, the countdown of which should begin the day the campaign for votes opens.

It would be wise for all parties concerned to be ready for compromise measures that would heal rifts and head off polarization of stands on the requirements for the special polls. Also important is an early agreement on the electoral code, which should mean that if there are provisions that need to be amended or thrown out, every effort must be exerted now to expedite action. The KBL should be open-minded in considering the objections of the opposition leaders, and should work constantly toward refining the code so that it would find wide acceptance not only with the politicians but with the people in general.

It has been hinted that the opposition might finally come around on the point of the presidential resignation, but will not give way in the matter of securing the elections from any attempt to subvert the exercise, particularly through legalities that favor one side, and which could be rammed through the legislature by the sheer weight of numbers. It is important to have a consensus on the methods and the rules of the election process to avoid ruinous controversy after the polls. As a matter of fact, the election code passes muster by and large, with at least one prominent opposition member calling it the best election code enacted by a legislature.

But if there are hazy provisions hidden somewhere that could be used for mischief, then these should be identified and clarified, then modified if perceived to be pitfalls. Otherwise, it is still a good bet that the special polls will take place next year, February at the latest, and the reasons for holding the polls are still valid and persuasive.

U.S. EXTENDING BASES TREATY BEYOND 1991

HK180809 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Nov 85 p 6

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] The United States has already extended her right to the use of the Philippine sovereign territory for her military bases beyond the 1991 expiration date through the military sales credit repayment scheme, a UP [University of the Philippines] professor said yesterday.

Roland G. Simbulan, author of the book "The Bases of Our Insecurity", said if the Philippine government bought weapons from the U.S. under the 1983 \$300 million military sales credits, it would not need to begin repayment until 1995 although the bases agreement expires in 1991. Whether the Filipinos like it or not, Americans will try to wangle for the continuance of their bases here after 1991, Simbulan told a national conference on the Batasan Nuclear Power Plant.

Simbulan's analysis jibes with the testimony of Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, who told the Senate Foreign Relations that "currently we are not planning to relocate our facilities from the Philippines."

"We have every reason to expect that we will be there long after the current military bases agreement becomes indefinite (subject to cancellation on one year's notice by either party) in 1991 and that arrangements for continued access can be arrived at with any non-communist government," Armitage said. Armitage also said there are no attractive alternatives to the bases in the Philippines.

He expressed confidence that "despite Manila press rhetoric" and occasional statements against the bases "our presence will continue to be welcomed by the great majority of the Philippine people as well as by any foreseeable non-communist government."

The U.S. Senate has approved a bill allocating \$8.6 billion for military construction work for fiscal 1986, including \$104 million for improvements at Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales. Simbulan said the U.S. has become a hostage to the "sagging" Marcos regime in his desire to hold on to the military bases here. Simbulan also said the U.S. bases on Philippine soil contribute significantly to the nuclear arms race as control and support, storage and launch facilities. He said in case of full-scale nuclear war, orders would be received and transmitted through the bases facilities.

Simbulan said the Naval Ocean Surveillance Information System, in which the San Miguel Communications Station is a vital part, would be used in the "horizontal targetting" of the ship-launched Tomahawk missile. There is reportedly a deployment and buildup of Tomahawk missiles in the Pacific which heightens the nuclear arms race. Simbulan said. The U.S. bases in the country also holds the high-frequency "Giant Talk," which is capable of giving orders on specific targets to airborne Strategic Air Command fleet like the B-52 bombers.

The only chance the Soviet Union could prevent the bombers from undertaking its mission is to destroy the Giant Talk before it gives orders.

The U.S. military bases also harbor the Simplified Processing Station (SPS), a back-up facility of the missile attack warning system called Defense Support Program [DSP]. The SPS and DSP systems allow the U.S. to know exactly which Soviet missile silos have been used so that the U.S. missiles can be retargeted to home in on unlaunched missile silos in the Soviet Union, Simbulan said. The Soviets, Simbulan said, could destroy the SPS which are land-based radar system in the Philippines. He said these nuclear strategic facilities invite pre-emptive nuclear strikes by a U.S. enemy that will result in the destruction of the Philippines.

U.S. 'SQUEEZE PLAY ON MARCOS' BRINGS RESULTS

HK190125 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Reporter Abrino Aydinan: "U.S. Using Aid Lever To Get RP To Comply With Policies"]

[Text] The American squeeze play on Marcos is producing results in that Philippine domestic policies are being steered towards clearly defined objectives of the United States government. President Marcos's sudden announcement of a presidential election to be held early next year, 15 months ahead of schedule, did not surprise analysts here who point out strong U.S. pressure behind the latest political development.

The reality of decisive U.S. role in the formulation of the new policies adopted by the Philippine government is reflected in an unabashed official claim made by the Agency for International Development's Charles W. Greenleaf in testimony before the U.S. Senate's foreign relations committee. In between damning U.S. "interference" in Philippine domestic affairs and speaking glowingly of U.S. support for his government, President Marcos vehemently denies his decision are anything but made at home independently of American concerns.

Greenleaf, AID assistant administrator for Asia and the Near East, said his government has been using the American aid lever to obtain Philippine compliance with the U.S.'s policy prescriptions.

Specific Measures: Specific Philippine policy measures in which the U.S. "has had direct involvement," according to Greenleaf, include freeing the prices of milled rice and corn from government control, opening up the wheat and flour trade which was exclusively in the hands of the government's National Food Authority to private importers and distributors and similarly liberalizing fertilizer importation and distribution.

Greenleaf said Philippine government approval of these measures was the "condition" for the introduction of a new food aid program for the Philippines and these specific policy requirements were clearly set forth in the aid agreement signed last June. The program makes available \$35 million of concessional loans to finance Philippine importation of American agricultural products. The official described the deregulation of the farm products and input trade as "the most significant policy accomplishments to come from our bilateral discussions with the Philippine government."

Standard Tack: When differences with the Philippine government cropped up over the implementation of the aid-policy trade-off, Washington ensured eventual compliance by employing the standard tack. "We withheld development assistance funding from a major agriculture credit program until restrictions imposed on distribution of import licenses for the private sector were lifted," Greenleaf said.

Over the next 12 months, Greenleaf added, U.S. attention will be focused on the Philippines's performance in implementing the U.S.-sponsored policies.

"We will be watching the government's progress very closely and expect to use both our development assistance program and this year's proposed (new food aid) program to support full compliance and follow through with the measures already agreed to, as well as new policy areas.

The U.S. official also credits American role in restructuring interest rates for agricultural credit in the Philippines "to more accurately reflect the market." He said the U.S. is proposing the gradual elimination of subsidized credit programs and the revision of monetary and other policies regulating the rural financial markets. "Our feeling is that privatization and deregulation of the economy can be effectively pursued through the financial sector," Greenleaf said.

Monopolies: The official also pointed out the U.S. interest in seeing through reforms in the sugar and coconut sectors to dismantle the trading monopolies in these areas set up by the government and private individuals close to the President.

The U.S., according to Greenleaf, is working closely with the World Bank in pushing the reforms in the sugar and coconut sectors and will be "watching closely how the government will begin implementing (these) reforms."

Another area in which the U.S. intends to influence Philippine policy, Greenleaf said, is getting the Philippine government to divest itself of firms (which it owns) providing goods and services to the rural areas.

Bases Compensation: Apart from trading off its gratuitous aid with Philippine acquiescence to policy recommendations, Washington is also manipulating a financial package which the Philippines considers compensation for American use of bases in the country to extract reforms.

Greenleaf linked rapid disbursement of the bases-related Economic Support Fund [ESF] for the Philippines to "adequate progress on policy reform." On this condition, the U.S. would agree to make half of the ESF the fast disbursing aid that the Philippines want, Greenleaf said.

American expressions of impatience with Marcos - the influential TIME Magazine wrote tongue-in-cheek of how the U.S. government's "patience is running out" on the president of a sovereign country - appears more to be a programmed strategy to keep up the pressure rather than a complaint about too little reforms being made in the Philippines. Earlier this year, Washington leaked to the press a document which purportedly shows that the U.S. strategem in dealing with Marcos is to apply a push and a shove now and then.

COMELEC OFFICIAL CRITICIZES U.S. INTERVENTION

HK181507 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Nov 85 p 18

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) criticized the United States government yesterday for alleged intervention in the affairs of the Philippines, particularly on matters involving the conduct of elections. The criticism was aired yesterday by Comelec Commissioner Quirino Marquinez during the third weekly breakfast forum "Lambingan sa Laguna de Bay" of the Laguna-Metro Manila Press and Radio Association (Lampara) at Cafe Valenzuela in Calamba, Laguna.

Marquinez said mere statements from American statesmen regarding the conduct of the proposed snap election or any other elections are forms of intervention in the affairs of the country.

However, he said such forms of intervention are expressions of the U.S.' love for the Philippines. He added that the U.S. has to protect its best interest in the country, especially her military bases. The U.S. is also one of the major trading partners of the Philippines.

BASES AGREEMENT 'MAJOR ISSUE' IN ELECTIONS

HK180238 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Melchor P. Aquino: "Let's Weigh Our Options"]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly clear that the military bases agreement between the Philippines and the United States will be a major issue in the presidential elections, be it snap, special, or regular. President Marcos favors continued U.S. military presence in this part of the world. Quite logically, he is receptive to continued use of Philippine bases, notably Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Former Senator Salvador Laurel, front-runner in the race for presidential nomination in the minority camp, has put forward a novel formula for resolving the bases issue: Submit the matter to the people in a national referendum. Assemblywoman Eva Estrada Kalaw, presidential bet of one liberal party faction, is firmly committed to continued U.S. use of Philippine bases as a defense against communism. Former Senator Jovito Salonga, presidential bet of the other liberal party faction, has come out for dismantling U.S. military positions and installations in the Philippines. Mrs Cory Aquino, another front-running opposition presidential hopeful, has so far made no commitment or pronouncement on the bases question. Conspicuous among her supporters and handlers, however, are rabid opponents of U.S. military presence in the Philippines.

Among the younger elements in the majority and opposition camps, the bases issue virtually is an obsessive concern, with arguments and emotions, pro and con, running at fever pitch. The communist and leftist groups are deftly playing on the passions aroused by the drive against the bases being waged in the news media and at the hustings by different sections of the legitimate opposition. As in different other cases, the communists and leftists stand to reap handsome benefits from a spirited and protracted controversy over the bases.

It is well that the people be given an opportunity to pass judgment on the bases question, for they should have the ultimate word on a matter of national policy that affects their very lives. A full-dress debate on the issue, during the presidential campaign, should be encouraged; it would be a most welcome part of the process of evolving an open foreign policy in an open society. Such a debate would enhance the cause of what Woodrow Wilson called "open conventions openly arrived at."

It is imperative that, at all events, the Filipino people carefully and realistically weigh their options. For instance, if the bases agreement is simply allowed to expire as suggested in some quarters, the mutual defense pact between the Philippines and the United States would be rendered ineffectual. The bases agreement is the nerve center of the whole scheme of security arrangements between the two countries. Without the bases, the mutual defense pact would, in effect, be a "paper tiger."

The people should be apprised by the contending political parties of the alternatives, if any, to the system of mutual defense that now exists between the Philippines and the United States.

The concept and practice of economic cooperation between the Philippines and the United States run parallel to the scheme of bilateral security arrangements. What alternatives are there to such economic cooperation? This question should be answered in the context of present and foreseeable realities.

In justice to the nation, the men and women vying for popular favor must debate the facts as they are, not as they would want them to be unblinking, tenacious attention must be paid to the geopolitical factors bearing on the Philippine situation. Whichever candidate and/or party may win in the next presidential election, a bipartisan blue-ribbon commission should be charged with a definite review of Philippine-American affairs. Hard facts, undisguised realities, and sane reasoning should prevail over soulful platitudes and fiery sloganeering in the final determination of the complexion and character of Philippine-American relations. National survival in justice and freedom is the over-riding issue.

EDITORIAL VIEWS CRANSTON'S 'NAIVE' AID PROPOSAL

HK151529 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Naive Proposal"]

[Text] In the last several years of the conjugal reign, the Philippines has earned the dubious distinction of breaking some record or another. Some sketchy reports have it that it has overtaken Bangladesh or some such country as the poorest nation in the whole of Asia and this only focused with sharper clarity the repressive irony that a country this poor could boast of having one of the richest -- if not the richest -- woman in the world. The other day, a Senate hearing in Washington seemed to confirm this unpalatable fact about the Philippines -- which should not be called a republic except for headline-writing purposes -- at the same time that committee expressed understandable concern over the slow pace of reforms necessary to bring the country back to a level of stability to avoid a forthcoming debacle.

The Philippines has been called the "darkest spot in southeast Asia today" as the Senate Foreign Relations committee declared the growing insurgency movement due to failure to effect economic and political changes leading to significant reforms. A senator from California was quite explicit in describing President Marcos as "the 'best friend' the communists have in Manila today" as he plumped for all-out help to "bring about a swift transfer of power from Marcos to the democratic opposition."

Up to this point Sen Alan Cranston seemed to know what he was talking about. But when he called a Marshall Plan-type approach to reverse an impending economic collapse, he evinced a surprising naivete of the ugly realities in this country and a dangerous tendency to forget some object lessons of contemporary history. Was it not known to the good senator that a good part of the country's \$26-30 billion debt was not used for its intended purpose but was stolen by families and cronies who are now living it up high, wide and handsome in the ritziest watering places in the world? Did it not occur to the good senator to consider how a woman could amass so much money and possessions in a magnitude and degree that threaten to rival the fabled wealth of even biblical kings?

The Marshall Plan was a noble concept of a noble man. The nobility that animated its purpose was not lost in Europe but the epic corruption in the East did not spare it. The money the Plan poured into China to stem the surge of the Communist tide reportedly went to line up the pockets of some of its more powerful overlords and in the end, the so-called republic it had tried to support crumbled under the massive weight of its own corruption that conversely powered and facilitated the Communist victory. If Mr Cranston knew the greed, the cupidity, the rapaciousness that have become a hallmark of the regime, how can he ever propose the infusion of economic aid a la Marshall Plan?

We must hail the good motives of Mr Cranston. But in the Philippines -- to use an idiomatic parlance of the streets -- it simply won't wash.

LAUREL CITES UNIDO PROGRAM TO SOLVE INSURGENCY

HK151419 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 13

[Text] Former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) president and its presidential standard bearer, disclosed yesterday a program for solving insurgency and other peace and order problems, which, he said, are next in importance to the economic crisis in the people's perception. Speaking before the Rotary Club of Manila at the Manila Hotel, Laurel cited the need to professionalize the military, retire all overstaying officers, and uplift the morale of the armed forces. "The Armed Forces of the Philippines has developed the image of being the armed forces of the President," Laurel said as he called upon the military "to disprove this image and redeem their honor by maintaining loyalty to the republic and the Constitution, and not to one man and his family." On the growing insurgency, Laurel said that as a first step, "we should offer the hand of reconciliation to our brothers in the hills through a general amnesty to political offenders."

Laurel said that in a survey conducted in Metro Manila, Central Luzon, and the Davao provinces in September this year, the people cited poverty, unemployment, and high prices as their number one concern, with peace and order, military abuses, and the insurgency as the second most important issue in the coming election.

LAUREL ON AUSTRALIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM SAMAR

HK141511 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Nov 85 p 15

[Excerpt] Former Sen Salvador H. Laurel, presidential candidate of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), has listed Northern Samar as among the top priority areas for development in the Unido development program. Laurel made the disclosure to a delegation of opposition leaders from Northern Samar led by former Unido candidate for assemblyman Remigio L. Wan upon Laurel's arrival from the United States. Wan said that Laurel expressed apprehension over the reported withdrawal of the Australian development aid in Northern Samar. He said this may "set back the march of progress in that hapless province." The Australian withdrawal left behind several unfinished infrastructure projects, notably the Catarman-Allen highway, the proposed Catarman-Laoang road, the Gamay waterworks system and several others. Wan informed Laurel that the Samar Laurel for President Movement is now half-way in its campaign to get the signature of the more than 150,000 registered voters of Northern Samar.

SIX OPPOSITION PARTIES FORM NEW COALITION GROUP

HK190209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] A new coalition opposition group was formed last night [18 November]. The formation of the new coalition was agreed upon by leaders of six major political parties during an emergency meeting yesterday at the Club Filipino. The meeting was called in view of the crisis now affecting the National Unification Committee. The organization's structure and the new coalition group's name have yet to be announced. According to participants, the new coalition group could give Cory Aquino their endorsement as the official opposition candidate for the presidency in next year's special elections.

FORCES PURSUE NPA RAIDERS IN QUEZON PROVINCE

HK141425 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] Pursuing government troopers gunned down four of about 100 New People's Army guerrillas who raided a PC [Philippine Constabulary] platoon headquarters, the town hall and police station and the offices of an oil mill company in Mulanay, Quezon, Sunday afternoon. A belated report from the AFP Regional Unified Command [RUC] in Southern Tagalog, which reached camp Aguinaldo yesterday, said 11 people, including a Barangay captain, suspected of having helped the rebels during the raids, were also arrested and are now facing investigation.

Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, RUC 4 commander, reported that the four rebels were killed in an encounter in Sitio Maralahay, barangay Bagupaye, Mulanay, at dawn following the attacks on the PC platoon headquarters and the offices of the Southern Luzon Consolidated Oil Mill Co. in barangay Butaniog and the Mulanay town hall and police station. Four soldiers and a woman civilian were killed and the wife of one of the slain soldiers was wounded during the raid on the platoon headquarters of the 235th PC company. The rebels hauled off 32 M-16 armalite rifles, 12 .38 caliber revolvers, an M-60 light machinegun, a 12-gauge shotgun, office equipment and supplies and undetermined number of bullets. They also took grocery goods from a Kadiwa center in the town. Troopers recovered the three trucks and three jeepneys used by the rebels during the raids.

Other related incidents:

Many NPAs were believed killed in a clash with army soldiers Monday night in barangay Madrigal, Lopez, Quezon. The military said blood stains along the rebels' retreat route indicated many insurgents were killed.

An NPA band reportedly led by a woman identified as Norma Linsangan raided a Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] detachment in barangay San Fernando, Laur, Nueva Ecija, and then took the firearms of four militiamen manning the detachment Monday afternoon. Earlier, a CHDF member was killed and two others were wounded when suspected NPAs lobbed a grenade at a crowd watching a coronation ceremony in barangay Dampalan, Pagadian City.

Military on 'Red Alert'

HK140327 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Nov 85 pp 1, 15

[By Jose De Vera]

[Text] All military units in Quezon province were placed on "red alert" yesterday following simultaneous raids by New People's Army (NPA) rebels, in which a Constabulary platoon headquarters and police station were overrun, four PC troopers and a civilian woman were killed, and 47 assorted firearms and equipment were carried away last Monday. Two Air Force helicopters were also dispatched to help ground troops in their operations against the NPA.

Belated reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo yesterday said that the platoon headquarters of the 235th PC company in barangay Butaniog, the Mulanay police station in Mulanay, and an oil mill in the area were raided by undetermined number of rebels. Those killed in the PC platoon camp were identified as S/Sgt. Pablo Relles, Constable 2nd Class Renato Sena, C2C Anastacio Molina, C2C Jose Rodriguez, and Mrs. Milagros Briones. Wounded in this raid was Mrs. Elvira Relles, wife of the slain sergeant.

The report said that two NPA's were killed but they were carried away by their comrades. Due to the numerical superiority of the NPA's, the report said, the PC troopers manning the camp were forced to withdraw after a 15-minute firefight.

The NPA raiders were on board a dump truck and two cargo trucks coming from Francisco, Quezon. On reaching the front gate of the PC platoon camp, they opened fire. The report said a simultaneous raid was also staged by the NPA's on the police station located at the Mulanay town hall.

The raiders disarmed the three policemen manning the police outpost on F-Nanadiego St. after one of them posed as a Major Mendoza, pretending to be on inspection visit. Then the raiders proceeded to the town hall where the police station was located. All the offices, including that of the mayor, were ransacked after the eight policemen there, caught by surprise, were disarmed and locked inside the municipal jail. Taken from the PC platoon camp were 24 M-16 rifles, undetermined number of ammunition and magazines, one M60 light machinegun, one 197 radio antenna, personal belongings and uniforms for government troopers. Taken from the police station were eight M-16 rifles, 11 .38 caliber revolvers and three revolvers and three typewriters and assorted office supplies.

The NPA raiders also attacked the office of an oil mill adjacent to the PC platoon headquarters and carried away two .38 caliber revolvers, one 12-gauge shotgun, 11 typewriters, a bundy clock, and a calculator.

Coast Guard men killed two suspected members of the newly organized Bagong Navy ng Bayan [New National Navy], reportedly the New People's Army (NPA) sea unit, and captured four other rebels, including the group commander, in a seven-hour sea battle over the weekend off General Santos City.

NINE SUSPECTED NPA MEMBERS KILLED IN CLASHES

HK150429 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Nine suspected members of the New People's Army, including two commanders, were killed in three separate clashes between rebels and soldiers last Tuesday and Sunday in Agusan del Norte and Misamis Occidental, PC [Philippine Constabulary] reports received yesterday said. Three of the fatalities were identified as Willie Murial alias Commander Danny and Amado Lambigit alias Ka Erak, both of Front 16, who were killed Tuesday in barangay Mansabiay, Santiago, Agusan del Norte; and Commander Allan Custum'an, slain in an encounter Sunday in barangay Saud, Calamba, Misamis Occidental. The rest were unidentified.

The Mansabi-ay encounter occurred at 6 a.m., when a team of policemen and Civilian Home Defense Force members met an undetermined number of rebels while on patrol. The rebels fled into a nearby forested area after a five-minute battle leaving behind Murial and Lambigit. Recovered at the encounter site were an M-16 armalite rifle with five magazines and 37 rounds of ammunition, a 30-caliber M-1 garand with four clips and 31 rounds of ammunition, a 30-caliber M-1 carbine, military packs and anti-government documents.

Also in Agusan del Norte, a police-CHDF team on its way back to the police station from a patrol clashed with rebels in sitio Kabang-kalan, barangay Rojas, Carmen. After a brief encounter, the rebels withdrew, leaving behind two dead companions. A .38 caliber revolver, assorted medicines and anti-government documents were recovered.

Commander Allan and four of his men were killed with a military patrol on a reconnaissance mission chanced upon their group of about 18 heavily armed NPA's. Several NPA's were also wounded as evidenced blood trails, the military said. There was no casualty on the government side.

MILITARY AGENTS DETAINED FOR KIDNAPPING PRIEST

HK150225 Hong Kong AFP in English 0159 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 15 (AFP) -- Two military agents are to be court-martialed for the abduction of an activist Roman Catholic priest in the central city of Cebu, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) has reported. Acting Armed Forces chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos yesterday ordered a pre-trial investigation on the two agents for the abduction of Father Rudy Romano preparatory to the filing of charges before them before a court martial, PNA said.

Fr. Romano, an official of the ultra-nationalist alliance Bayan leading street protests against President Ferdinand Marcos, disappeared July 11 in Cebu City. The military had initially denied involvement in the case. PNA said the two detained suspects, Sergeant Jose Bitogo and Corporal Wilfredo Dagatan, were identified by witnesses as among seven car-riding men who kidnapped the priest at gunpoint. The five other suspects who are at large include four policemen and a soldier, it added. Military spokesmen contacted by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSES could not immediately confirm the PNA report.

A presidential probe team on the case also raised the possibility that the kidnapping was part of a "covert military operation" and suggested that the priest was about to meet a woman communist guerrilla when he disappeared, PNA said. Bayan has been linked by military officials to the communist underground, but the alliance had denied this.

3 MORE DEFENDANTS SOUGHT IN PRIEST'S DEATH

HK150409 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] The private prosecutors in the case of Fr. Tullio Favali have filed a motion to include three more persons as defendants in the murder case now pending before Judge Benjamin Estanol in the Regional Trial Court in Kidapawan, Cotabato. The private prosecution panel, composed of local human rights lawyers Gregorio Andolana, Solema Jubillan, Merlin Bello and Orlando Dano, and Manila lawyer Rene Saguigay, have asked that Jun Villamor, private secretary of Mayor Joe Faustino of Tulunan, Cotabato, and two John Does, be included in the complaint.

Fr. Favali was killed last April 11 in Tulunan. The supposed complicity of the three surfaced after the first two witnesses of the prosecution had testified. They were Reynaldo Diocades, who testified last Oct. 4, and Manuel Bantulo, who testified last Nov. 6. Each of them testified the whole day.

The eight accused are Norberto Manero, Edilberto Manero, Elpidio Manero, Severino Lines, Rudy Lines, Efren Plenago, Rogelio Bedano and Rodrigo Espia.

70 NPA MEMBERS SURRENDER IN CAMARINES NORTE

HK150405 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Nov 85 p 5

[By Paco Felicinario]

[Text] Daet, Camarines Norte -- Seventy New People's Army rebels lay down their arms and returned to the fold of the government yesterday morning in Capalonga, Camarines Norte, as some 2,000 residents of the town, including former sympathizers, witnessed the ceremonies.

The rebel returnees took their oath of allegiance to the Republic before Brig. Gen. Renato S. de Villa, Bicol Regional Unified Command chief and Recom 5 commander, at the municipal hall grounds.

Among the surrenderers were seven ranking NPA leaders in Camarines Norte, including Loreto Caracas, alias Ka Dindo and Ka Max, who used to collect "taxes" in this province. He said he and his comrades were convinced of the futility of their struggle. The slaying of Vicente Obnamia, the top NPA commander in the Capalonga area in a recent encounter with a police patrol led by Lt. Bio Capistrano, Capalonga police chief, was believed to have broken the back of the NPA movement in the area and hastened the surrender of Caracas and the other rebels.

Mayor Vicente Diezmo of Capalonga, welcoming the surrenderers, said their return to the fold of the law will hasten the restoration of peace in the countryside.

NPA COMMANDER KILLED IN ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

HK150155 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] A New People's Army commander was killed and three of his companions, including an amazon, were arrested during an encounter with police elements in Sitio Toril, Barangay (Kausawagan), Dapitan City. The victim was identified as Jaime Patria, alias Commander Benjie. Those arrested were Alma Larga, Jaime (Galesposo) and Diosdado (Cagano). The police confiscated various firearms and subversive documents from the dissidents.

ARMY CONFISCATES RICE FROM NPA IN COTABATO

HK131121 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Soldiers confiscated nine sacks of rice from subversive elements in Magpet and Cotabato City during recent government raids. The sacks of rice were found in the houses of the rebels who had collected these from Catabato farmers. The rice was to be distributed among members of the NPA operating in that province.

CONSTABULARY KILLS 4 SUSPECTED NPA RAIDERS

HK141433 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Nov 85 pp 1, 16

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Lucena City, Quezon -- Four Suspected New People's Army (NPA) rebels who reportedly raided the Mulanay town hall here last Sunday afternoon were killed, 11 other persons were captured, and four vehicles used in the raid were impounded at the 234th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company office in Catanauan, Quezon, it was reported yesterday.

Col. Antonio Sierra, Quezon PC commander, reported to Brig. Gen. Andres B. Ramos, RUC-RECOM [Regional United Command-Regional Command] 4 chief, that men of the Quezon special action company, and 234th and 235th PC companies engaged the rebels in a gun-battle last Monday. The names of the slain rebels were not available, while the names of the 11 others have been withheld pending the completion of actual interrogation.

Sierra said that rebels raided the detachment at barangay Bagupaye, Mulanay, and the town hall, killing four PC men. PC troopers of Capt. Floricito Ragudo spotted the rebels later.

In another encounter, yesterday morning of the 49th Army Infantry battalion under Maj Saulito Arumin wounded an undetermined number of rebels.

Meanwhile, two Quezon lawyers were formally charged with subversion before the regional trial court of Quezon yesterday. Charged were lawyer Euclides Abcede and Jose Flores Jr. under criminal case No. 85-667. State prosecutor Catalino C. Balagtas filed the information. No bail was recommended. Abcede and Flores went into hiding after Preventive Detention Action was issued against them last Sept. 23. The Ministry of Justice conducted the preliminary hearing of Abcede and Flores after Fiscal Dante Diamante inhibited himself since he is a member of the Quezon bar where the respondents were former officers. Three other persons -- Leonorc Sevilla, Reynaldo Carandang and Augusto Carlos -- were charged before the provincial fiscal's office, while Dr. Joseph Tan and Eddie de Leon were charged, also with subversion before Fiscal Romeo Dato. Susan Ladlad was charged before the Tanodbayan since she is a government employee. Dr Tan and Ladlad were held at Camp Nakar stockade here, while the six others were still at large.

CONSTABULARY, NPA CLASH IN QUEZON BARANGAYS

HK151515 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 16

[Text] Magdalena, Laguna -- A Constabulary officer, a sergeant, and a New People's Army woman member were killed yesterday in a gun battle in barangay Buldong, this town. Col. Everlino Nartates, Laguna PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, in a report to Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, chief of Regional Unified Command (RUC) 4, said that men of the 223rd PC company under Lt. Guillermo Paguio received a report on the presence of armed men in barangay Budlong yesterday morning. Lt. Lucas Feria immediately organized a team of soldiers and rushed to Budlong. The rebels met them with gunfire, killing Feria and T/Sgt. Primitivo Cansanay. The troopers fired back and killed Belen Bonbon, who was said to be the leader of the band. Colonel Nartates reported that a Thompson submachinegun, several rounds of ammunition, subversive materials, and food provisions were found at the encounter site.

In Catanauan, Quezon men of the 234th PC company under Lt. Leopoldo Marquez clashed with a band of rebels who were said to be members of a group that raided the town hall of Malunay last Sunday. Killed in the gun battle was a rebel who was not immediately identified. He was wearing a fatigue uniform. Taken at the battle scene were a high-powered rifle, several rounds of ammunition, and food items which were reportedly taken by the rebels from the Kadiwa store in Malunay.

In Macaleon, Quezon, elements of the PC special action company engaged last Sunday a group of rebels in a gunfight, resulting in the killing of four PC soldiers. The rebels were suspected to have participated in the Malunay town hall raid.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES SMUGGLING, LAND REFORM

HK160720 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Nov 85 p 4

["Town Crier" column by Vice Varranco: "Silence Is Admission"]

[Text] Customs Under UN

Charges by U.S. authorities of rampant cases of smuggling into the Philippines of contraband goods, drugs, firearms and ammunitions, in which there has been evidence of tolerance or participation by high government officials, have not received any published reaction whatsoever from the Marcos government.

Can it be that official silence is an open admission of legal culpability on the part of this regime? Can it be that some KBL favorites are immune from crime and punishment? All these trampling down of our trade laws and regulations, and all the shenanigans in our airport and customs administration, have aroused the long hibernating plan to place all international airports and customhouses under a multinational commission to administer, supervise and police.

For example, the Manila International Airport [MIA] and the Manila customhouse shall be under a commission of five or six members of, say, Japanese, Australian, American, Malaysian, British and Philippine nationals, co-equal in power and authority; and each government represented shall furthermore have a support force of its own lawyers examiners, immigration agents who will always be consulting and working together as they clear cargos, baggage, and passengers. Such an international set-up will prevent or check firearms smuggling and other illegal activities at the MIA or Manila customhouse. We have frequently come across news stories of "balikbayans" caught red-handed with a trunkful of firearms of various type, without license or permit. The "balikbayan" reportedly is arrested for investigation, his hot cargo seized and taken some where, and there the story ended, without any follow-up report anymore of the investigation, or where the firearms had been taken, and by whom. These cases, happening with alarming frequency at the MIA have sent U.S. authorities raging mad against the Marcos government.

If there is such, an international airport or customs commission, even the KBL Batasangeros in a plane-ful entourage of the always-bejewelled Madam Imelda Marcos coming home from a world junket, cannot just get off the airport without giving an accounting and paying duties for their personal belongings and luxurious purchases from New York, Moscow, Paris and Rome which could normally fill several sections of a Manila department store or a Makati shopping mall. They will be questioned by a British, American, Australian or Japanese, or any other member of the international commission on arrival at the MIA or pier.

Thanksgiving of Land grabbers

Almost everything is sham in this country: sham democracy, false freedom, unjust justice, hollow compassion, synthetic success, bogus money. The government recently made elaborate preparations for national thanksgiving ceremonies for the success of the Marcos land reform program and the "emancipation of the serfs from the soil." The poor, if we have to believe Mr Marcos, are no longer squatters in their tormented Tatalon estate, or Panamin seized settlements. But let us look around and see what has really happened to the people with the Marcos land reform law signed on Oct. 21, 1972, the law has actually operated as a land grabbing instrument not only by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform [MAR], but also by the Land Bank, the Panamin, the Ministry of Labor, and the Malacanang cronies.

To date, since 1972, the Ministry of Land Reform, according to Mr Jeremias Montemayor, national president of the Federation of Free Farmers, has issued 500,000 certificates of land transfer (Clts), or land transfer certificates (Ltcs). Only about one-fourth or 125,000 of those sheets of paper that turn the farmers into make-believe owners of farms, have been approved by the Land Bank "for payment" -- by whom, Land Bank, MAR, Malacanang Ministry of Human Settlements? Nobody knows who is going to pay. The make-believe owners, the half million farmers, cannot pay for their newly acquired lands. They are squatters, in plain sense of the law.

The situation of the make-believe emancipation of the serfs from the soil, is further aggravated by reportedly increasing cases of voluntary surrender or forced ejectment of tenant-beneficiaries as well as the conversion of landholdings to non-agricultural purposes, all in violation of the land reform law and with the reported prodding and or connivance of MAR officials and or personnel who, or whose relatives, sometimes become the final holders of landholdings or estates which under the law should have gone to tenant-beneficiaries.

All these developments constitute a serious threat of reversal or turning back of agrarian reform, a shameful backslide of the regime on its own publicized economic faith.

STUDY SAYS ARMY OPERATIONS DISRUPT AGRICULTURE

HK151545 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Nov 85 p 19

[Text] A recently-published research paper has disclosed that white bean production in Bugnay village, Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao has been severely affected since the deployment of military troops in the area. Occasional Paper No. 1 published by the Montanosa Research and Development Center [MRDC] said that the military campaign, aimed at dislodging Communist-led New People's Army guerillas from their mountain strongholds and launched towards the second quarter of 1984, has brought untold miseries to the local populace. Economic activities, the paper said, have been disrupted because people have been required to get clearances from the military before they can tend their fields and swidden farms. This particular situation was experienced during the height of the harvest season for palay and beans. In Kalinga, hardest hit were the southern and western villages in Tinglayan municipality, the MRDC report said.

A survey conducted in October last year indicated that many crops were being destroyed during military operations. Reports were also received of soldiers scavenging whatever crops they could lay their hands on. Legume production, particularly white beans, is the main source of food in Bugnay.

Research findings also indicate that from 1983 to 1984, in spite of the increase in the number of farms and seeds sown, the production of white beans dropped by half. The production of 23,847 kilos of white beans in 1983 dropped to 12,138 kilos in 1984. Sales, amounting to P188,595 in 1983, dropped to P96,390 in 1984. While the average income of each farmer in 1983 was estimated at P1,654, it dropped to P803 in 1984, or by at least 50 per cent. Since the farmers are dependent on white beans for the generation of cash used to purchase basic food commodities (including rice during the lean months), the reduction of white bean production has affected both the people's food supply and the provision of other basic needs.

SOUTHEAST MINDANAO COMMANDER: SITUATION IMPROVES

HK131528 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Nov 85 p 22

[Text] Davao City -- The peace and order situation in Southeastern Mindanao has shown improvement, Brig. Gen. Jaime Echeverria, Regional Unified Command (RUC XI) commanding general, said. Gen. Echeverria's assessment of the situation in the region was given during an exclusive interview over a new television program, "Region XI This week" of MBS-CHANNEL 4 in this city which is hosted every weekend by Angelo M. Abarico, director of the Office of Media Affairs (OMA XI) in this region. According to the RUC XI chief, the latest incident which once more indicated the region's abnormal situation was the recent assassination of Surigao Del Sur Gov. Gregorio Murillo. However, he said that government probers assigned on the case have already pinpointed the suspects. "As a matter of fact, they are about to be arrested," he said.

REASONS FOR NPA GROWTH IN CORDILLERAS EXAMINED

HK151431 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 85 p 11

[Text] Baguio City -- What makes the New People's Army thrive in the Cordilleras which sprawl over Genguet, Kalinga-Apayao, Mt. Province, Ifugao and Abra?

Despite military reports that insurgency in the mountain range is well under control, many believe that it has even grown fast so that the NPA has political control over a percentage of the barrios in the area.

The magazine called CORDILLERA QUARTERLY, published by the Cordillera Consultative Committee, an organization of Igorot professionals based in Baguio, revealed an important factor for the NPA strength in the Cordillera: the Igorot culture runs almost parallel to the ideology espoused by the NPA. In an article in the magazine's July - September issue, writer Lulu Jimenez interviewed an NPA who noted the role of the local culture in NPA's growth. The NPA cadre, who was not identified, said: "Unlike in the plains where feudal and bourgeois relations prevailed, here in the Cordillera, we discovered local traditions rich in democratic content." The NPA also added that because of such local traditions, "It was easy for us, therefore, to make our call for economic and political democracy understandable to the masses. "We found the culture and democratic traditions of the Igorot people advantageous to us," he added. However, the NPA cadre revealed that prior to understanding the Igorot culture, the rebels first tried to study the culture of the Cordillera locals.

"In 1980 we made efforts to sum up our eight-year experience in the Cordillera from 1971 to 1979. Also in the 1980s we were able to come to a systematic understanding of the particular society and conditions that we were confronted with in this minority area," he said. It was in 1980s, the development of the Cordillera People's Democratic Front, a political organization of the NPA, was initiated. Prior to this the NPA had difficulty penetrating the Cordillera society.

Today, most of the new NPA recruits are from the Cordilleras. Between 1976 and 1980, the NPA gave great attention to recruitment of Cordillera locals. "As recruitment figures rose, so did the ratio of locals to outsiders. From a pre-1976 average of 50 percent natives in both the party and its army, the figure has risen to today's 90 percent," the NPA cadre added. Even Fr. Conrado Balweg, the rebel priest who now has a P130,000 price on his head and who is believed to be a high-ranking NPA member, told BUSINESS DAY in an interview last April that 90 percent of the recruits are from the Cordilleras. Fr. Balweg also revealed that their strength increased three times since last year and that they now control at least politically a big percentage of the barrios in the Cordilleras.

The military, however, claims that the NPA strength has decreased, noting among other things, the capture of a rebel camp in Bugnay a few weeks after Balweg gave an interview, the number of surrenderees, and also the casualty inflicted by the military against the NPA in encounters. The NPA rebels have been described also by military officials as "on the run."

In the article, the NPA cadre traced how the NPA took roots in the Cordilleras from its founding base in Tarlac. In the late 1960s when the NPA was operating in Tarlac, the NPA cadre said, forces embarked on a nationwide expansion campaign of settling in other provinces. "We rejected the principle of working from a base and expanding in waves. We adopted a leap-frog principle," the NPA added. In 1970, the NPA reached Isabela and Bicol later. It actually established roots in the mountain range of Ifugao in 1971, after an Ifugao cadre joined an NPA training in Isabela. In Ifugao the NPA area grew from five barrios to 42 barrios in four months.

In February 1972, an Ifugao platoon operating in seven barrios of Banaue, Ifugao was joined by a platoon operating along the Mayo-yao-neuva Vizcaya border which was later made part of a Northern Luzon Regional Operational Command.

In April, an Ifugao party branch was formed. With additional cadres sent in from the cities, expansion work accelerated until the NPA reached Benguet and Mt. Province, the NPA cadre claimed. In 1976, at the height of the Chico dam controversy when government was insisting on building four hydroelectric dams despite the opposition of residents, the NPA entered Kalinga Apayao from Cagayan Valley.

COUNTRY'S RELIGIOUS LEADERS DECRY VIOLENCE

HK160728 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Nov 85 p 9

[By Gene Orejana]

[Text] Cebu City -- The country's religious brothers representing 27 different congregations have expressed deep concern regarding the countless violations of human rights in the Philippines, saying that "these are not isolated incidents but are part and parcel of the escalating institutional violence in our country." More than 142 religious brothers also issued a statement to unanimously "condemn and denounce the wanton and senseless destruction of life and property by all sides."

In a consensus reached during the First National Congress of Religious Brothers of the Philippines recently, the brothers -- from university presidents, to teachers, health workers, rural and urban missionaries, and those doing domestic work -- discussed the needs of the Philippine church today and how they can respond to it. His Eminence Ricardo Cardinal Vidal, in his homily, exhorted the brothers to live their vocation with joy and in the liberating abandonment to God. Bishop Antonino Nepomuceno, on the other hand, warned the brothers that the statement of concern passed during the congress "will only be a scandal if it is not authenticated in their life and action."

The brothers noted the continued detention of persons through the Preventive Detention Action (PDA) as among the various violations committed against Filipinos. They also called the rampant proliferation and use of fanatical religious cults, particularly the Tadtads in Mindanao, for paramilitary purposes as part of the increasing "institutional violence in the country."

Tackling the issues of "who they are, what place they have in the church, and what directions they must take," the brothers said unwarranted militarization by the government and other forces has disregarded law and order in most areas in the provinces. Forced evacuation, hamletting and zoning, has added to the countless disregard of basic human rights, they said.

They also hit the continued disregard of the economic condition of the public school-teachers, the proposed National Service Law and Presidential Decree 705, which they claimed has affected the economic plight of the people.

Expressing solidarity and concern for the victims of human rights violations, the brothers have demanded justice for the fatalities of the Sept. 20 Escalante Massacre in Negros Occidental where 27 Welgang Bayan participants died in a bloody dispersal conducted by local authorities. Justice should also be given to the victims of the Balamban Massacre in Cebu last Oct. 10, said the brothers who met on the theme: "The Religious Brother: His Image and Role in the Philippines Today."

"We are very concerned with the harassment and even murder of people offering support and comfort to the victims of massacres, and those who specifically extended help to the still missing Cebu priest Fr. Rudy Romano, the detained Fr. Ted Remigio, and many other church workers," they emphasized.

They also decried the "apparently inaccurate reporting" by those in the media concerning the Escalante and Balambang massacres, and other events.

The brothers had organized themselves into three regional assemblies in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao to prepare for the congress which was held at the Holy Family Retreat House on Nivel Hills. Those present in the congress included Auxiliary Bishop of Cebu Angel Lagdameo, Iligan City Bishop Fernando Capalla, Brother Andrew Gonzalez, president of the De La Salle University, and an 84-year-old Jesuit who came in spite of bad eyesight and arthritis.

Bro. Bill Early, a Glen Mary home Missionary and president of the National Assembly of Religious Brothers of the United States (NARB), also attended to extend the fraternal solidarity of the religious brothers in the U.S.

FORMER MNLF COMMANDER SAYS AUTONOMY 'ALIVE'

HK131600 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 22 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] A former top commander of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) who fought the government for over 12 years, today said autonomy for western Mindanao and central Mindanao is alive and functional.

MNLF commander Gerry Salapuddin said the Tripoli agreement of 1976 provided for the establishment of the autonomous government and it is now up to the people in the two regions to make most of it. Reaching to published reports claiming that the Tripoli agreement was never implemented and that the autonomous government is a "farce", Salapuddin said these claims are untrue. Salapuddin said that while he was in the hills and jungles of Basilan province since 1972, he was monitoring and checking on the operations of the two autonomous government in Mindanao formally set up in 1979 to see if this was workable and in tune with the Tripoli agreement.

"To my mind, it is workable and a good blessing for southern Philippines," he said in an interview with PNA [PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY]. "So I decided to come down from the hills, stop living a hunted life and contribute my share to the development and progress of western Mindanao, he said.

In April 1984, Salapuddin, then MNLF chairman of the Basilan revolutionary committee yielded with over 1,300 of his fully-armed men to the authorities. Because of his desire to join the government, President Marcos appointed Salapuddin an assemblyman of the Batasan Pampook (Regional Legislative Assembly) and member of the Lupong Tagapagpaganap ng Pook (Regional Executive Council). He said that while there are critics of the autonomous government, it would be more productive if these critics spend their time finding ways and means to improve the government setup in western and central Mindanao.

"It is one thing to criticize, another to spend 12 years fighting the government and another thing to sit down and seriously work out ways to develop the region," he said. Salapuddin admitted that there is still much to be desired in the full operation of the two governments, but "with sincerity and work" the region can be progressive. But he also questioned claims made by some opposition leaders that the president is not sincere in implementing the Tripoli agreement. If the president was not sincere, he should not have taken steps to solve the conflict peacefully by the policy of reconciliation or send the First Lady to the middle east and talk with Islamic officials or Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Quadhafi which led to the signing of the Tripoli agreement in December 23, 1976, he said.

The former MNLF commander whose name is a byword not only in Basilan but in other parts of the region identified with the secessionist movement said that the president cannot look into the details of the operation of the autonomous government but said other leaders in the region are tasked to do this job. He also clarified that the autonomous government is not for the Muslims alone but for all people of various breeds and ethnic origins living in the area of autonomy. Salapuddin suggested that those who are critical of the operation of the autonomous government should come down to Mindanao or at least take positive steps to improve its operations. By working constructively we can achieve the full meaning of progress that lies just beyond us by availing of this special system of government which is denied to other regions, he said.

NEW ISLAMIC PARTY URGES MUSLIM LEADERS' UNITY

HK180557 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Nov 85 p 9

[By Manuel Del Carmen]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- A new Islamic political party has called on all Muslim leaders in the country and abroad to form an alliance that can "deal squarely" with the appeal and call of President Marcos for national reconciliation. The United Moro National Organization, [Umno] formed to serve as the nucleus of all Muslim groups, aims to establish a political party embodying Moro nationalism, and the general well-being of the Muslim populace, in particular and the country in general. Umno chairman Hadji Limpasan B. Idjirani informed Malaya that the formation of an Islamic political party was necessary "to effect the desired changes in the oppressive regime of Mr Marcos." He said the Bangsa Moro people, as well as the rest of the Filipino people have "for so long suffered under Marcos' administration of harassment and terrorism." "There is no way out of this problem," Idjirani said, "except for all Muslim leaders to unite."

The Umno chairman noted that the autonomous region in Western Mindanao is "nothing but a Marcos version of autonomy whose officials are virtual rubber stamps." He observed that under the present setup, dominated by the Marcos-controlled Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, so-called Muslim leaders see the Fist Coupe individually instead of as a group. Idjirani has thus called for the appointment of qualified leaders to ensure the democratic process of check and balance.

Asked how Umno could bail out the people from their present misery, Umno Secretary-General Syed Darwish Bederi said an alliance of all Muslim groups is a testimony of oneness among Muslims, which can pave the way for the granting of an "observer status: to an organization from the Philippines by the Organization of Islamic Conference (Oic). Idjirani said an official close to former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman has suggested the formation of the alliance as a means to get the recognition of the Oic. The Malaysian official said that with the acknowledgement of Nur Misuari and the Mnlf as representative of the Muslims in the Philippines, the Oic has closed its door to the Philippine government. The Umno can raise the socio-economic standard of Muslims with the merging of all Muslim organizations, since this could mean trade opportunities, among other things, Idjirani said. At the same time, the projected Islamic alliance may be able to avail itself of the Islamic Solidarity Fund (Isf), which grants aids and loans to less developed countries. "The envisioned Islamic Alliance will strive to help restore a truly democratic government, and will serve as an instrument to fight against one-man rule." Idjirani said.

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